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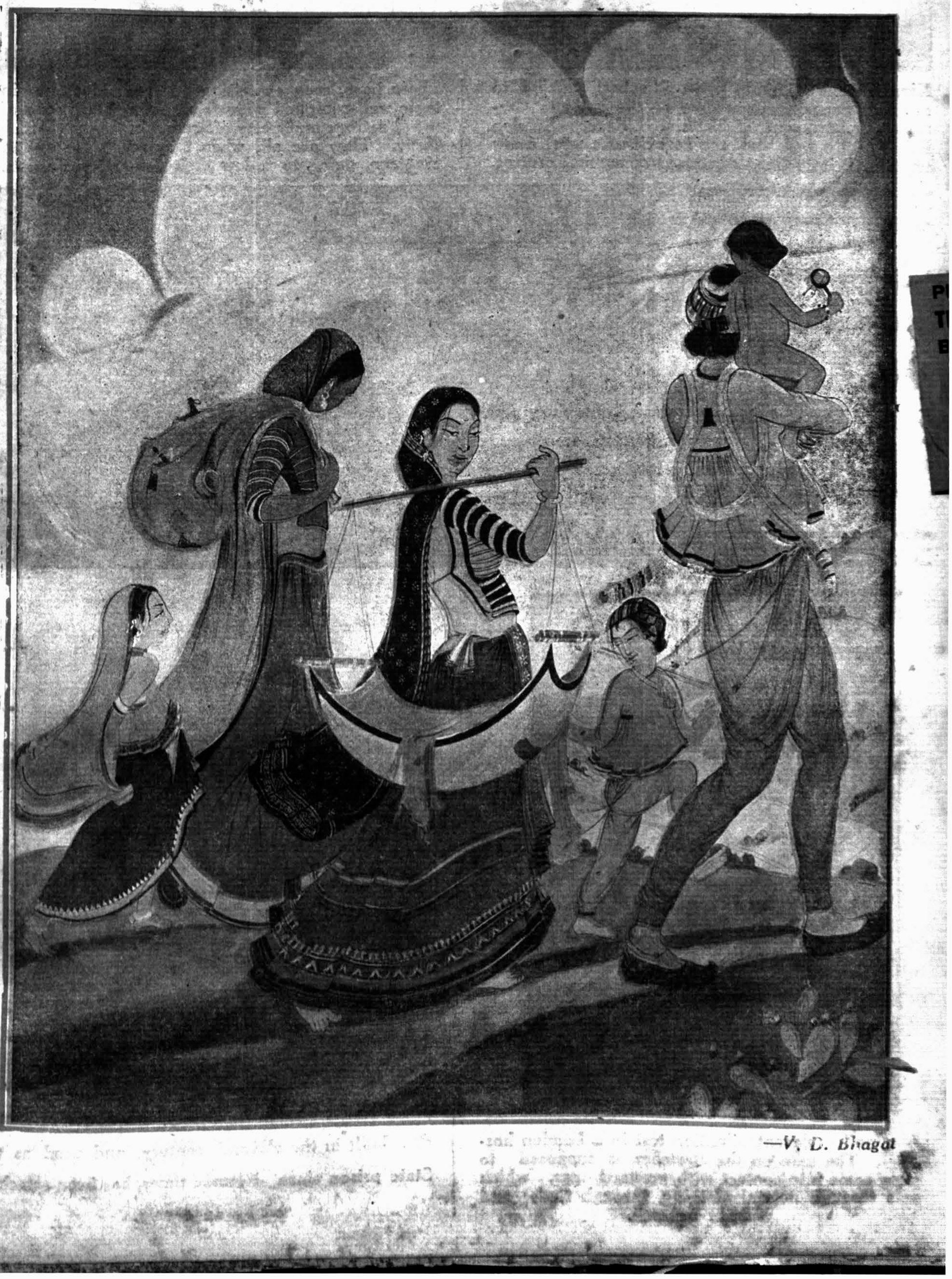
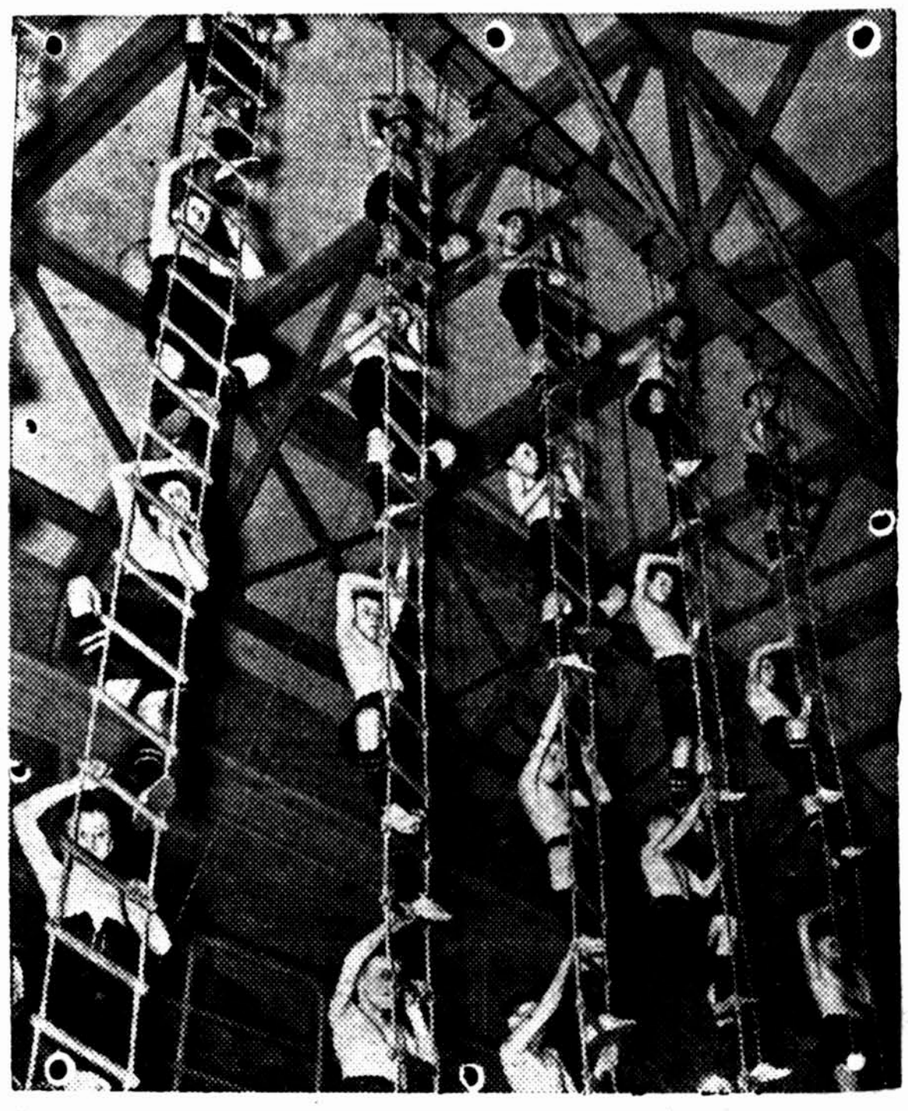
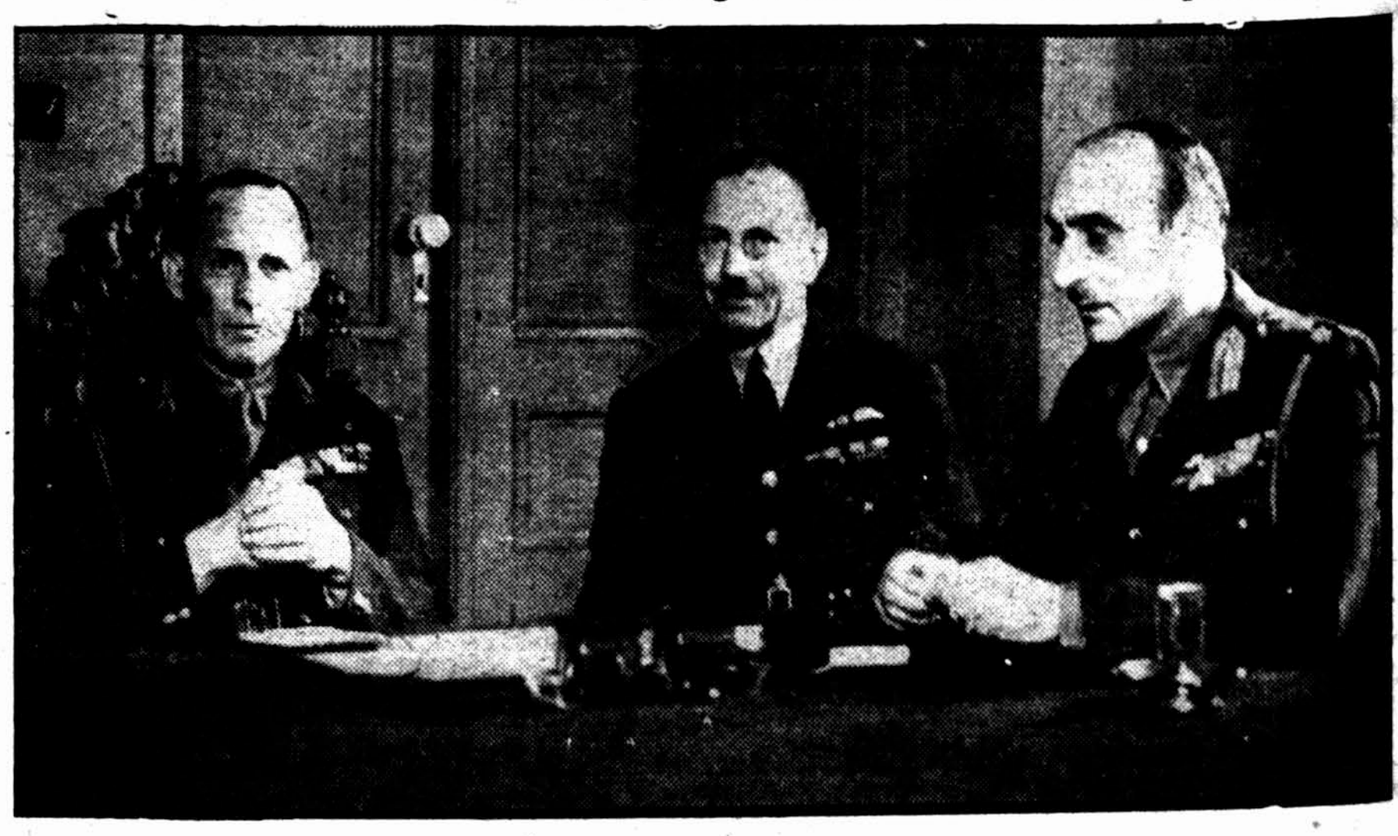


—V. D. Bhagat

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth talking to some of the younger victims of the ruthless German bombardment of Britain. Every London Borough Council and the council of almost every town in Britain have organised communal centres.

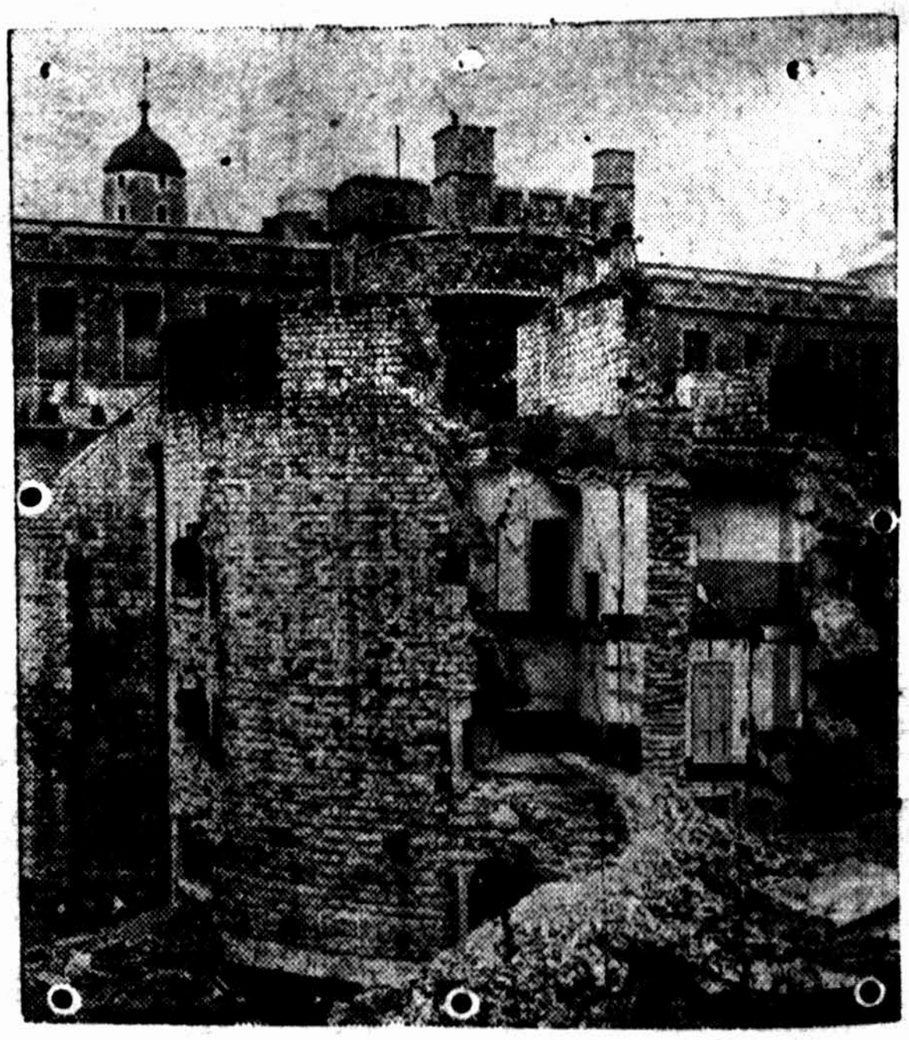


These boys, seen exercising on rope ladders in their well-equipped gymnasium, are young sons of naval ratings and petty officers of the British Navy. They are all, when they reach the age of eighteen, going to follow their fathers' profession.



Anglo-Greek War Council: *(L. to R.)* King George of Greece, Air Vice-Marshal J. H. D'Albiac and General Papagos.

A practice decontamination test in a London hospital. The man on the stretcher is supposed to have come into contact with mustard gas, which eats through normal clothing, through flesh and bone beneath.



For the first time in its history, the Tower of London, built in the eleventh century, and used as a State prison since Norman times, has been attacked by an enemy.

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BOMBAY: MARCH 23, 1941

THE LIBERATION OF ABYSSINIA

The End Of The Italian Empire

By JOSEPH KALMER

WHEN Ras Tafari Makonnen, who on accession took the name of Haile Selassie, paid an official visit to London in 1924, Great Britain made him an unexpected gift, a handsome gift worthy of the occasion. The then heir to the throne of Ethiopia was presented with the Ethiopian crown jewels.

How had Great Britain come into possession of those treasures?

Few people remember that seventy-three years ago the British Empire was compelled to wage war upon Abyssinia. The reason lay in a series of very grave incidents. The mad Negus, Theodoros II, had driven the British Consul, Mr. Cameron, from the country and dared to put his successor, the new British Agent, in chains. An Anglo-Indian Expeditionary Force was then landed in the Gulf of Zulah, South of Massawa. On April 13th, 1868, four days after the arrival of the British under Sir Robert Napier before the walls of the Emperor's mountain fortress of Magdala, the Negus shot himself, and the conqueror, created Lord Napier of Magdala, carried off the crown jewels of the late Lion of Judah to London. Fifty-six years later they were there restored to Ras Tafari.

Historical Background

The completion of the Suez Canal in 1869 drew the Powers' attention to the Red Sea. On November 15th of that year the Compania Rubattino, a Genoese company formed to establish a shipping line to the Indian Ocean, bought from the Sultan of Tajurah for 6,000 thalers the port of Assab, that same Assab which is now being so often and successfully bombed by the R.A.F. The Rubattino only wanted a coaling station for its ships. In 1885 the Italians occupied Assab and Massawa. The British, in possession of Aden and of Perim at the southern outlet of the Red Sea, graciously consented. Dervishes under the Mahdi Mohammed Achmed ibn Abdallah had invaded Abyssinia, overcome the resistance of the Ras, and nothing stood in the way of their occupying the country except the threat of British troops in their rear. That situation is not unrelated to the position to-day, as will be seen from what follows:

After Graziani's defeat in the Western desert and the fall of Bardia—an Italian counter-offensive with the Suez Canal as its objective is ruled out. The British in Egypt gained too much time for a reorganised Italian colonial army to keep pace with it. Military help from Germany, despite all talk, is also out of the question. A German invasion of Egypt is no more than a bogey for the soil of Libya could not possibly support an army big enough to defeat the British Army of the Middle East. Nor is Mussolini, even with Hitler's help, in a position to maintain an army substantially larger than his present forces in Libya. For purposes of counter-offensive the attacker must have a superiority of three to one over the enemy. Even if the British Middle East Army does not follow up their success from fear of too heavy losses and fails to add the Libyan to the Western desert, Italy at the best can only hope for a stalemate, a war of entrenched positions. Victory is beyond her dreams.

This position of affairs would not be worth detailed discussion, but for the fact that, as soon as ever the Middle East Army decides to settle down in entrenched positions across the Libyan frontier, a large part of its effectives will be set free for operations elsewhere. Under conditions of trench warfare, positions can be successfully held with a strength equal to that of the enemy. It may therefore be assumed that, if the offensive is called off, two-thirds of the Middle East Army will be available for employment in another field. The question is, where? General Wavell is not showing us his hand, but one possible area of military operations is Abyssinia, the Italian empire in North Africa.

Italy's African Colonies

What are Italy's chances of defending her African colonies?

The Italians in North Africa are entirely cut off from the home country, and almost entirely from the rest of the world. Not quite, because a number of Japanese ships have landed supplies for Italian Somaliland at the port of Mogadiscu. This was before Japan signed the Three Power pact with Germany and Italy. These supplies from Japan depended upon British goodwill, for the British still hoped at that time to come to a friendly arrangement with the Japanese and had not then reopened the Burma road. To-day no Japanese ship would attempt to run the British blockade.

The few Italian ships lying at anchor in the harbours of Massawa and Assab, are bottled up in the Red Sea. The detachment, for a short time, of part of Britain's Indian or Mediterranean Fleet—and this could be done—would suffice to send the Italian colonial navy to the bottom of the sea. Assab, which saw the beginning of an Italian empire, may also see the beginning of its end. This Italian navy can hardly defend itself; it could not even prevent the passage of the British convoys which brought the troops from Australia and New Zealand.

The Italian Empire

The Italian air squadrons stationed in North Africa, are no match for the steadily growing strength of the R.A.F. Out of about five hundred aircraft, with which Italy started the war with Abyssinia, one-third were lost. (Not by action of the Abyssinian air arm, for this consisted of a bare half-dozen air liners). However many machines Italy now has in North Africa, they are suffering from a steadily increas-

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"UNFINSHED BUSINESS"
(John Collins in "The Gazette, Montreal)

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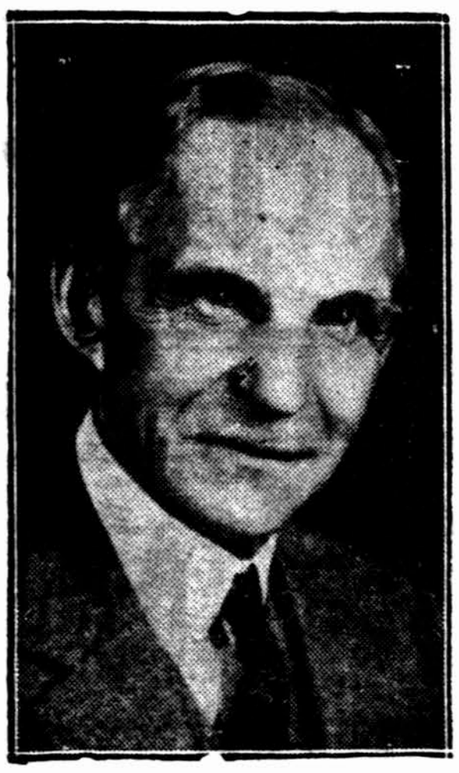


Mr. Henry Ford.

About Cars And Reincarnations

An Interview With Henry Ford

"WHAT'S the good of war. It's no good at all. A bunch of sharps and crooks make the wars. I'm against it all have nothing to do with it," said Henry Ford that October morning sitting on the horsehair soft in the old replanted Clinton Inn at Dearborn, his native place, now the centre of the world's biggest motor works, which he has created, writes James Bone in the "Manchester Guardian."

"But didn't I see your people driving piles for a building to make 4,000 Pratt and Whittney engaines for warplanes?" I asked.

"That's the plant," said Mr. Ford with a hard twinkle. "I've got an alibi." He would not discuss the matter except to say two things about his refusal to make the Rolls-Royce engines of which two-thirds of the output were to go to the British. He said that "that man" (Mr. Roosevelt) wanted to go on making war and get everything going his way. "I'm against helping him do that," said Mr. Ford. "And another reason is that I don't like the Rolls engine; I've got a better one."

"Knocking Their Heads"

Mr. Ford, however, was wearing (a friend said for the first time) a Willkie button. But Willkie was for all aid to Britain. Was he with Willkie in that? Mr. Ford shook his head. "War was all wrong. You could get around a table and settle the whole thing." I suggested that that was the beginning of the trouble. The British believed in peace so thoroughly that they got around a table in Munich and then Hitler broke the agreement they made there and seized Czecho-Slovakia and then invaded the other countries. Could anyone sit around a table with a man never kept agreements? Would Mr. Ford sit around a table if the Communists seized his works? He replied that he had never seen a real Communist and was doubtful if there was one. He had seen plenty that called themselves Communists Later he remarked that you had to have a big defence power so that you could knock together the heads of the fellows who were making all the trouble, but later he doubted defence too.

Mr. Ford, like many another idealist, was clearly at odds with himself under the pressure of the shattering events in Europe and the menace of the Nazi power that was against everything (except perhaps mechanisation) that he himself cares for. He did not conceal his liking for England and spoke of the United States as the "big brother." We had the same language and everything. I had said something about the strong, hefty-looking workmen on the assembly line at his Rouge River works, and he replied that the men at Dagenham, in England ("the biggest factory in the world under one roof"), were every bit as good healthy, upstanding men! "All in one model, too—English."

German Efficiency

But what seemed recurring to his mind was the mechanical organisation and ability of the German people. "When the Germans left Belgium and France after the last war," he said, "they had improved the working there by 25 per cent. in the method and plant of the factories." He returned to the point once or twice and said that "war was the best worse thing that can happen." But he hated it. The English people did not work hard enough. The Americans did not work as hard as they should, either.

I accused him of forming his opinion, as so many distinguished Americans did, from Mayfair dinner tables. Had he ever been to the Clyde, where they made ships that the world knew about or Leeds and Bradford, where they made the woollens that all Americans wanted to buy? Had he ever visited Manchester apart from his own works there.

Mr. Ford admitted that he had never been in Scotland or Leeds and Bradford and that he hadn't seen much of Manchester, but he insisted he had seen a lot of England and he had visited plenty of farms, and some of them were very good.

One got the impression that the industrialist leader was in one of the phases that had come to him several times in his life. He had said that he always knew in time when he was on the wrong track. Then he would stop and make a new decision. He had stopped on his course and made some momentous decisions in the past. Would he do so again? No one, they say, influences Mr. Ford, but if he is turning towards aid to Britain he would be going in the same direction as his kindly and charming wife. They celebrated their golden wedding two years ago.

A Children's Service

The conversation was continued next day at the Ford mansion in the Dearborn grounds, where I had also the privilege of meeting

(Continued On Page 31)

Why Eire Refuses To Abandon Neutrality

A Small State Like Ireland, If It Involves Itself In War, Would Risk The Loss Of Everything, Even Its Liberty, Says De Valera

Mr. De Valera gave his reasons for refusing to grant Britain the use of bases in Eire to facilitate the fight against the U-boat menace in a long interview which appears in the American press of November 20.

He first made it clear that he did not wish to say anything which might foster ill-feeling between Eire and Britain. His consistent aim, he said, had been to secure understanding and goodwill, but he made it equally clear that Eire could not change her attitude about the bases.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that these are Irish ports, which had been held by Britain against the will of the Irish people. In giving them back Britain was only restoring to Ireland what was her own. It was an act of restitution.

"I am not denying that if one has been using something that belongs to another, to give it back to its rightful owner is a sacrifice which is difficult. But if there is to be justice in the world at all such sacrifices must be made. To give us back the ports only on condition that they would be returned to Britain when she wanted them would, in fact, be not to restore them at all.

"At the time of the agreement of 1938 it was made quite clear, both in the British Parliament and in ours, that the restoration was absolute and without conditions expressed or implied.

Fear Of Air Attack

"This question is one which involves our national sovereignty and our people's will. It is also one which involves the safety of our people. You in the United States are 3,000 miles away from immediate bombing. If we handed over the ports to Britain we would thereby involve ourselves directly in the war, with all its consequences. You have seen what has happened to London, notwithstanding its defences.

"Ireland is not a nation which can spend £10,000,000 a day on armaments, and if London is suffering as it is, what would happen to Dublin, Cork, and other Irish cities relatively unprotected? If we were attacked we should no doubt have to face these dangers, but no nation can be asked to court them.

"I can understand Britain's position, and if I could do anything to relieve the suffering of the British people I would do so. All our international efforts in the years past had as their principal purpose the saving of the people of Europe from their present plight."

The interviewer drew Mr. De Valera's attention to press statements that it would be just as feasible for Ireland to lease ports to Britain as it was for Britain to lease bases to the United States. "But there is no analogy at all," Mr. De Valera replied. "In the one case it is the leasing of territory to a neutral. In the other it is the leasing of a neutral's territory to one belligerent to attack another.

"There is in this matter, of course, another difference between the United States and Ireland that should be noted. A great Power like the United States is sufficiently strong if it becomes involved in war to influence the course of the war in the direction it itself desires.

"But Ireland is a small nation and cannot hope to do that. Moreover, a Great Power, even if it is defeated, may retain its liberty although it may lose some of its possessions. But a small State like Ireland, if it involves itself in war, risks the loss of everything, even its liberty. It should, accordingly, avoid war if at all possible."

Asked about reports that the United States might try to persuade Ireland to lease the ports to Britain, Mr. De Valera said

(Continued on Page 39)

STOP!

For thy tread is on an empire's dust

"The great holy cities of the different provinces were regarded as sources of sanctity by all Indians alike. They were, besides, seats of the highest Sanskrit learning, or universities of the type of the mediaeval university of Paris. Such were Benares and Nalanda, Mathura and Taxila. . . . . .

—JADUNATH SARCAR.

Head of the Buddha.

A Story Of Taxila

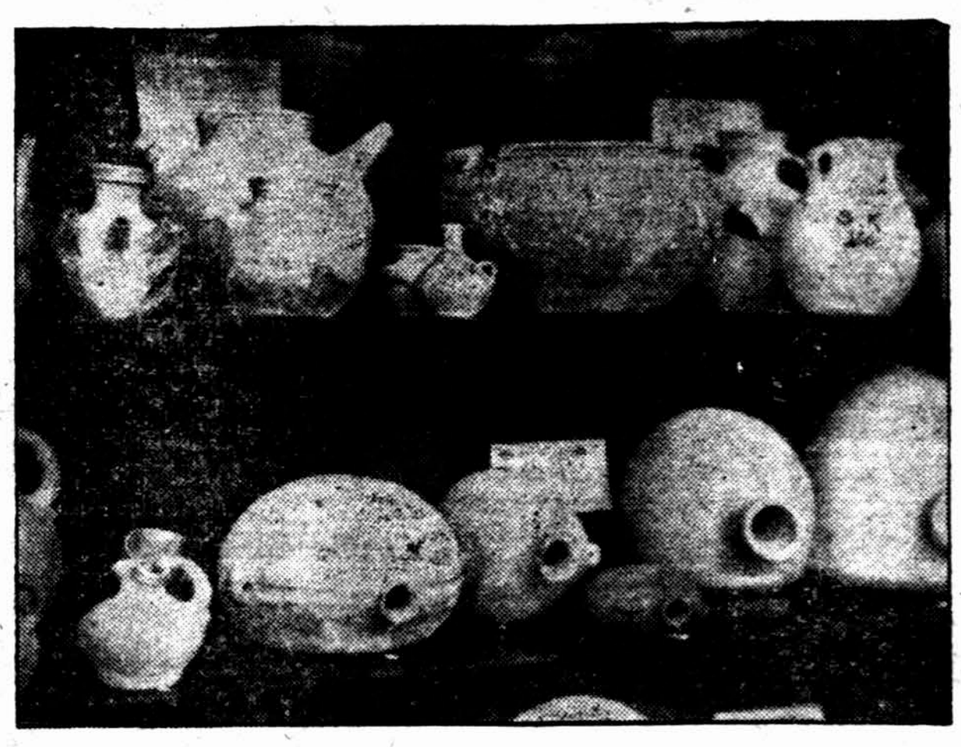
By Dr. P. V. PATHY

IF the sun that at dawn disperses the tenuous mists that hang over the Haro Valley, if only this sun could speak, he could clear the mists that Time has spread over Taxila, its life, and history.

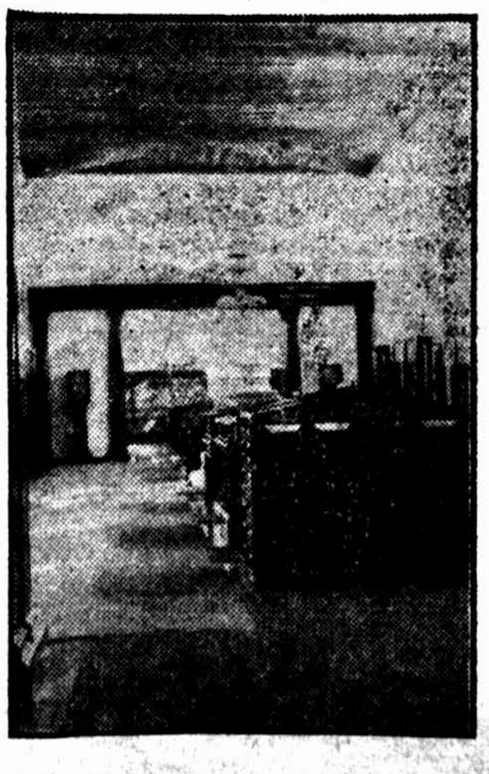
On a hillock overlooking the ruins of Taxila stands a modern museum built entirely of cut stone; within its walls are carefully preserved almost all the relics and priceless treasure unearthed from the ruins of the once great "City of Cut Stone."

The very site of Taxila explains, perhaps, its rise and fall. Situated in the valley of the mountain chain that ends in the Hathial Range, on the banks of the Haro river, Taxila flourished as a trading centre on the great road that linked Hindusthan with Western and Central Asia. This road served, too, as the route for conquerors who came, conquered, ruled, or destroyed the city. The road that gave to Taxila prosperity brought, too, her destruction.

"Somewhere in Macedonia", A. B. Turner, an engineer who was lately in Greece recounted this to me, "are the mines wherefrom Alexander used to dig for gold. To this day the people in that neighbourhood"—Turner worked in these mines—"speak of the silt that was filtered through the fleece of lambs". The Golden Fleece? Alexander filtered the silt to his full benefit, and with the gold that came from the mines of Macedonia paid his men in good coin, and so they followed him.



Pottery.



Side by side Taxila's treasurers in Taxila Museum.

A Historic Meeting

With a small army of men and the indomitable spirit that is so characteristic of the great, Alexander won in quick and masterful strides Asia Minor and Persia—Darius bowed to his power. Leaving the land of the Oxus behind him, and scaling in ten days the heights of the snow-clad Hindu Kush, conquering Turkistan and Afghanistan, the great Greek reached India. Along the Kabul river, through the Khyber Pass, subduing the hill tribes of Kohistan and Kashmir, he crossed the Indus and at last encamped in Hindusthan.

Here on the banks of the Indus he received from Taxiles—Ambhi, King of Taxila—"two hundred talents of silver, three thousand oxen, ten thousand sheep, and over thirty elephants," and to accompany these he sent seven hundred horsemen with the message that Taxiles surrendered into his hands his capital Taxila. Some days later "the inhabitants and their king, Taxiles, received Alexander with kindness, and in return came by more than they had bestowed, so that the Macedonians were jealous. . . ."

"Between the Hydaspes and the Akesines", writes Strabo, "is the country of Poros—an extensive and fertile district containing somewhere about three hundred cities." No wonder Porus sent an envoy to warn Alexander to keep his distance. A great battle, victory to the Greeks, and Porus a prisoner—such were the consequences. Recine in his "Alexandre le Grand" has immortalized this scene; the meeting of the victor Alexander and Porus the vanquished. A handsome person of majestic stature, Porus, wounded in the battle, stood before Alexander the Great.

"How shall I treat you, Poros?" asked the Greek.
"Treat me, O Alexander, as befits a king".

"For mine own sake, O Poros, thou shalt be so treated, but do thou, on thine own behalf, ask for whatever boon thou pitaseth."

"In what I have asked", replied Porus, "everything is included"—a king had spoken to a conqueror.

So Alexander admitted Porus into his circle of friends, and he restored to him his kingdom. And this happened not far from the kingdom of Amthi Taxila, about 326 B.C.

Decline And Fall

In the few years that followed these momentous events, the first great European invader of India Alexander, conqueror and friend of Taxila's king, died in Babylon

(Continued on Page 38)

(L. to R.) **Bhir city where Alexander once encamped Plinth and Plaster and the Art of Taxila. Unexcavated mound—here lie treasures, perhaps, that tell more of Taxila.**

Democracy Reaps The Whirlwind

CHINA WAS BEING STRANGLED TO DEATH BY AN ECONOMIC NOOSE FASHIONED BY JAPAN OUT OF BRITISH APPEASEMENT, AMERICAN PROFITEERING AND FRENCH FEAR, SAYS MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

IN language as beautiful as it is forceful Madame Chiang Kai-shek discusses Democracy's role, or rather its cowardice, in this era of wars and turmoil, in an article in 'Liberty's' December 21 issue. Entitled "Democracy Reaps The Whirlwind," the article serves as a strong reminder to the world that "if we should be defeated in the end, at least the world ought to know that we were beaten not because of lack of courage but because China was strangled to death by an economic noose fashioned by Japan out of British appeasement, American profiteering, and French fear."

Justly proud of China's successful resistance, China's First Lady describes it as "truly a miracle." Utterly frank, Madame Chiang laments Democracy's failure to fulfil obligations earlier to help China "combat a savage aggressor in a war which is not ours alone but which is that of all democracies." She indicts Democracy's "negative attitude" toward Japanese aggression, especially during the early stages of the invasion of Manchuria.

But We Fought. For the first three war years Madame Chiang, says the Chinese people, "saw the professed defenders of international law and order failing to come to our aid or even to support our cause openly. We know the explanation, the excuse—that no one was ready to fight. Nor were we; but we fought. Think what would have been the situation in the world to-day had we refrained from defending ourselves, had we surrendered."

Democracies' Failure

Madame Chiang then briefly touches upon specific cases of democracies' refusal to help China at the beginning of the war: America ordered airplanes, bought by China, to be removed from an American steamer, Australia refused to permit even the parts of a private passenger plane to be assembled in Sydney and flown to China, but both countries eagerly supplied war

Madame Chiang Kai-Shek.

materials to Japan. The British and French Governments, adds she, were meticulous in avoiding actions calculated to give umbrage to Japan.

Extracts: "The continued willingness of the democracies to regard Japan as an equal, to shake the bloodstained hands of her ambassadors, to court her trade emissaries, while lodging futile and empty face-saving protests which did not save any one's face, presented an astonishing spectacle to the Chinese people, and encouraged the Japanese to laugh in their sleeves while they flouted the protests. It was no wonder to our people that Japan refused any longer to respect or fear the democracies.

"France capitulated to Japan's pressure; Great Britain vainly attempted to appease Japan by the temporary closing of the Burma Road. And America? It was three years before America did so much (although now she has recently done somewhat more) as to place a controlling hand upon the sale to Japan of scrap steel and aviation gasoline; and even that was done with the cautious explanation that this measure was adopted merely for the sake of self-defense, and was not necessarily aimed specially at Japan.

Amazing. "China has thus been compelled to fight a war not of her own making with a Power which has been aided and abetted unstintingly by the markets of the democracies. These markets were virtually closed to us, for no help was given us to avail ourselves of them. China has been the champion of the principles for which other democracies are now at war, but mention of what China has been able to do for the cause is seldom if ever made—an amazing situation.

"If China has done nothing else, she has at least crippled the might of Japan so that Japan cannot swiftly fulfil the programme long ago revealed in the notorious Tanaka Memorial for securing the hegemony of Asia and the domination of the whole Pacific....With no such millstone round her neck as a tenacious and resisting China, Japan would have been able with consummate ease to destroy British, French, and American power in Asia."

Fencing For Self. Madame Chiang believes that America owes the Chinese the debt of keeping the Japanese Army occupied in China, thus giving America time to catch her breath and strengthen her defenses. The Chinese feel more and more that if this recognition be honoured so incompletely, China will be forced in the future to adopt a policy of fencing for herself without the democracies. "This," says the First Lady, "would be a regrettable attitude for China to be constrained to adopt, since it has always been felt by intelligent Chinese that the destiny of their country lies with the democracies."

While she herself and other intelligent Chinese would not like to see the adoption of such a policy, nevertheless she points out that "whatever change of thought may take place will be born of the realization of democratic inadequacy in defending proclaimed principles; plus the studied refusal to treat Japan as an aggressor; plus the apparently considered refusal to credit China with her unprecedented contribution to democratic stability and defense; plus the absence of free and fair acknowledgement of her help, of her great and grievous sacrifices in fighting aggression and thus up-holding democratic principles."

Material Help From Russia

Of Russia. "In contrast to democracies' indifference has been Soviet Russia's consistent help to China, for the actual purchase of war materials and other necessities, credits several times larger in amount than the credits given by either Great Britain or America...Furthermore, it was Russia who at the meetings of the League of Nations took an uncompromising stand in support of China's appeal that active measures should be adopted to brand Japan as the aggressor... When Japan protested through her ambassador in Moscow that the aid extended to China by Russia was a breach of neutrality Russia did not wilt, or surrender, or compromise, but continued to send supplies of arms to China."

Regarding certain quarters' suspicion of Soviet Russia's motive Madame Chiang replies: "It will doubtless be said that Russia has been aiding China for selfish interests. In reply to this I may point out that Russian help has been unconditional; that China has never asked any nation to fight for her. And, I may add, if democracy is to survive the policy of 'one for one and all for none,' statesmanlike foresight should see that it is replaced with the policy of 'one for all and all for one'."

Lessons China has learned, says Madame Chiang, are that she must aim, in her future national development, at attaining self-reliance. She will have to devise means so that for all time she will not need to depend upon others...However, the First Lady reminds the democracies that in the past three years she has repeatedly warned of the serious consequences of the indifference of the democracies to happenings in China. "That these Cassandran prophecies have come true," emphasizes she, "is no more gratifying to us in China than it must be to the democracies who have sown the wind and are now reaping the remorseless whirlwind."

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Mr. Tarun Kumar, of the Academy of Indian Arts, Bombay, made his appearance first time in the City last year with the troupe of the Manipur dancers. He hails from Manipur proper—a town which claims, and has radiated to the other parts of India, a traditional and distinctive dance—technique known as Manipuri. Mr. Tarun Kumar, who has imbibed the true spirit of the technique, has distinguished himself as its able and authentic exponent. Here he is seen in a typical Manipuri "dagger dance".

The Spell Of Gypsy Music

Every Phase Of Hungarian Life is Bound Up With it

By MICHAEL LORANT

A Gypsy Musician.

GYPSY music is the characteristic national entertainment of the Magyars. The Cigany bands that play in many cafes and restaurants, from the most luxurious ones in the capital to modest little tavern in the provinces, strike a note that is entirely their own and evoke a mood of reckless, devil-may-care abandonment that no other orchestra in the world is able to arouse. "Cigany" music, as it is called in Hungary, is closely bound up with every phase of Hungarian life. It is in Hungary that this nomadic people, scattered all over Europe, have come closest to settling down, although here, as elsewhere, they have never become assimilated; and it is from Hungary that gypsy bands start out upon careers of international popularity.

Gypsies settled in Hungary over five hundred years ago. It was in 1419 that King Zsigmond of Hungary, by royal patent, granted the first gypsies the right to settle in the country.

To Hungary the gypsies drifted by way of Turkey, bringing with them the instruments which during their wanderings they had added to their age-old string fiddle. The Turkish pipe which they introduced later developed into the "tarogato," a long, straight wind instrument with a sonorous, plaintive tone. The "cimbalom," the other characteristic Cigany instrument, has nothing to do with the symbal It is a three-legged, quadrangular contraption with a resonant board over which strings are stretched. The gypsy cimbalmist, seated before it, calls forth melody and rhythm by striking the strings with two padded sticks, a performance demanding lightness of touch and prodigious technique, and producing a surprisingly musical effect. But, of course, the fiddle and the bass remain the gypsy musician's tools 'par excellence.'

Patronage From English Royalty

Foreign visitors to Hungary fell under the spell of gypsy music as it had developed on Magyar soil. Great musicians like Brahms and Liszt were inspired, by it, crowned heads and great gourmets of entertainment, such as the two Princes of Wales: he who later became Edward VII and he who for a short time was Edward VIII succumbed to its lure and started the fashion of Cigany bands abroad. Star first fiddle and their bands were exported to the great capitals of Europe and over "primas," the first fiddle and leader of the Cigany orchestra, keeps up the contact between the listener and the band. He is a born psychologist, guessing his patrons mood, reading from his glance what song he would care to hear, knowing by intuition when to shift from sad to gay, from csardas to "hallgato," to the tunes meant for listening and brooding. He unfailingly guesses into which lady's ear he is expected to play a certain song. He will launch on a tune without preliminaries: after the first two or three notes the band accompanies him with unerring musical instinct. Gypsies invariably play 'par coeur', the great majority cannot read music at all, although in recent years many Tzigane musicians have studied music according to approved methods. Even those who do however, keep this fact a secret—it is more romantic to be a "Naturalist," an untutored genius, than to achieve perfection by painstaking study. And it is a remarkable fact that although every gypsy of the musician caste is a born violinist, although many of them are profoundly musical and brilliant virtuosos of their instrument, none of the really great artists of the concert platform and no great composers known have gypsy blood in them.

Romantic Marriages

No wonder that the gypsy "primas," the first fiddle, with his flashing dark eyes and his genius for plucking at violin strings and heart-strings alike, became the glamorous hero of many love romances. Probably the most sensational of these was that of the famous band leader Jancsi Rigo, who conquered Princess Caraman-Chimay, nee Clara Ward, an American heiress. Their elopment, the Chimay divorce case, and the subsequent marriage of the gypsy fiddler and the millionaire ex-princess, was one of the 'causes celebres' around the turn of the century. Joseph Nyary, a gypsy fiddler, married Countess Margaretha Theresia Laura Wratislawa von Mitrowitz und Schonfeld, belonging to one of Poland's noblest families. Their son, Joseph Nyary Jr., brought up according to the standards of Central Europe's oldest aristocracy, absolved his studies at the University and then—became a gypsy fiddler like his father. Yet to marry a gypsy even to love him, is a far greater 'mesalliance' than any alliance between prince and pauper, between aristocrat and plebian. A Hungarian peasant who marries a gypsy girl, a working girl who weds a gypsy, whether he is a village bricklayer or a fiddlet of kings, loses caste. Gypsy musicians have been the confidants of Hungarian gentlemen, the witnesses of the greatest crises in their lives, but they have always been held in a certain contempt, still treated somewhat after the manner of the court jester of olden days. The gypsies have been well content to keep themselves, aloof from the race among which they have settled, to inter-marry for hundreds of years and to maintain their own strict caste system. The offspring of a Tzigane musician family of any standing would not dream of marrying into a nomad tramping gypsy's, or a village bricklayer's family. The gypsy hierarchy is built up on rigid lines. The begging, thieving, fortune-telling, ill-reputed tramps that no effort of the authorities could ever persuade to settlement, are at the bottom rung. The great musician dynasties whose members are numbered like crowned heads: Pali Racz the Thirty-sixth, and so forth are at the top. A deep gulf separates them from each other, but their entity constitutes a world apart.

Gypsy Settlements

The most interesting attempt to settle and civilize Hungary's nomad gypsies 'en bloc' was made in the last decade of the 19th century by a Hapsburg Archduke, Joseph. He took an enormous interest in the curious gypsy people, studied their language, compiled the first and only gypsy dictionary and built a model village for them on his estate, Alcsuth, with every educational facility for adults and children. It was a disastrous failure. As soon as the populous families settled at Alcsuth, had grown fat on the Archduke's land, they were also fed up with his schools and workshops, stole a few horses from the Archduke's stables and took to their covered wagons and the highroad again.

Children's Chorus.

The Gypsy Meal.

Some Aspects Of Indian Painting

Distinctiveness Of Three Different Schools

By Y. K. SHUKLA

FORTY years ago the very question of the existence of Painting in India would have been sneered at by the public.

The times have now changed. To-day we acclaim ourselves as the proud possessors of an art-heritage, which is unique, unparalleled, and the very symbol of our civilization. We should, for one reason, be thankful to the pioneers like the late Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoi who, reacting to the repercussions of the great International Exhibition held in London more than eight decades ago, initiated the era of art-education in this presidency. We should be grateful to them because, while taking education in the fine arts, namely, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, we began to think of Art in terms of our own culture and background. The research in, and study of, Indian Art really began methodically then. The Western traditions, with which we began our art-training, roused on us the thirst for the art, culture, philosophy and science born and nourished in our own soil.

Western Interest In Indian Art

On the eve of the last century the West began to show keen interest in the art of the East. It was termed and known as "Oriental Art". But this appreciation included only the Chinese, Japanese and Persian painting. The art of India was conspicuous by its absence. It came very late in the field and took for her the passage of forty years, to get a foot-hold on the art-map that the West had designed. Now it has planted itself on it firmly—unshakable for millenniums to come.

Indian Painting came to be recognised, at the outset, merely as "curios". It had attraction for the rich connoisseur. It did not appeal to him beyond its recognition as curios, simply because it did not seem to conform to the academic canons of perspective and anatomy which the West had devised for the understanding of the art of painting. The correct understanding and right appreciation of Indian Painting followed the admiration and valuation of the aestheticism contained in Japanese art which Japan had inherited from China. But the West undertook a wrong itinerary of art-appreciation of the East. It aught to have started from India and then gone to other countries of the East.

Inspite of the art of China and Japan having been accepted as the starting point, it was not long before the Ajanta frescoes and Mughal and Rajput miniatures were recognised as precious examples of the art of this country. The idea of taking art only in the sense of "gilt framed" pictures was relaxed and it has been a happy augury for the country that the art of Mural Painting has again come into its own.

It is also very important to note that the art of painting was developed in India into various aspects. Besides the cave-paintings, and murals in the palaces of the kings, there existed the art of painting on wood, on cloth and in the old manuscripts and in the village-crafts.

Life's outlook has been greatly coloured by the country's religion and philosophy. The age-long conditions and the cultural heritage, in which the Indian artist or the craftsman is brought up, has moulded his mental outlook and view-point of life and consequently his output of art. The art of the country, therefore, calls for a different approach for its appraisal and appreciation.

The art of any country should be judged and valued in the light of its culture, philosophy and ethnical elements. But to-day, as it is the case with other countries, India is not an isolated country; it would, therefore, not be a wise policy on the part of any art-protagonist to say that the art of India, in its future development, should remain unalloyed or uneclectic. Not only in painting, but in other arts like dancing and music as well, this broad horizon in art is advocated by their chief exponents. A nation should preserve the traditional art-treasure, and should also patronise the creative impulse of the present-day-artist who tries to mould his artistic expressions, unostentatiously, by assimilating the best qualities of the past works in the east or the west. Then only a new art-expression that is a vital necessity would be forth-coming.

Three Main Divisions

Indian Painting has been resolved by critics and writers into many divisions. The chief reason of this is that Indian Painting has been influenced by many styles and techniques throughout its long period of development. Every political and religious upheaval has influenced India's art. Therefore, it would be easier to understand Indian Painting if it were divided into three main schools—Hindu, Budhist and Mohemedan.

Speaking in broad terms, each of these three schools of painting had their characteristic underlying ideals, aims and modes of development and expression. The Hindu school of painting had its origin in the sacerdotal rites. Religious and Vedic rituals were the incentives to the artists who designed the symbolic vehicles and sacrificial instruments. It was the Brahmin priest who controlled and guided the artistic activities of the period along with his other social duties.

The birth of Siddharth in Kapilavastu in the valley of the snow-capped Himalayas, ushered a new era of religious light which flooded the whole of Asia. This new faith and its system o thought and code of life captured the minds and imagination of the laity. Gautama Buddha was a great religious preacher and a story-teller. The paintings of this epoch illustrate the Master's teachings. They are pictorial parables. During the life-time of Gautama there was no attempt at expressing the popular belief and ideals of the creed into paintings or sculptures.

Buddhist painting primarily aimed at nothing else but the visualisation of the creed that the Buddha himself propagated. While rendering pictorial versions of the life-stories of the Seer on the walls of the cave-temples, the artist, subconsciously, gave, besides the representations of the Jataka tales, glimpses of the picturesque life and beauty typified in the Indian women brooding at every door of the Indian village. In those days she waited there to be depicted by the artist in permanent murals (as we find at Ajanta) of great charm and grandeur. The Buddhist painting has a message to give; it depends upon the artist and his admirer how to receive and interpret it.

The wheel of Law turned, and the religion that had its birth in this soil, waned on the Eastern Horizon. The old Vedic and Puranic traditions—religious and social—replaced in and introduced a new trend in Indian painting that had a popular appeal. It maintoined a link with the old Buddhist painting. This new mode of pictorial expression was in a sense the folk-art of the people. It was easy for the dilettante to carry with him, in portfolios, the miniature paintings of the lives of the heroes of the celebrated epics—the Ramayana and Mahabharata. The school of painting, thus created, came to be known as Rajput painting. It flourished in the Hindu states.

Mughal Painting

Mughal Painting struck a different note in the art of the country. The Mughal Emperor was a realist. When he entered India, he had the ambition of carving out an empire for himself. Therefore the artist's approach to art was realistic. The painting of this period (also in miniatures) reflected the cravings and desires of the rulers of the Mughal dynasty

The subject matter of the painting was from the daily life of the people. The genre painting found great favour with the artist. Life in the courts of the Grand Moghuls, hunting scenes, and their past-times and picnics, not excluding the princely visits to the huts of the philosophers—'fakirs'—were the subjects the artist painted. Mythical subjects, with a few exceptions, did not appeal to the patrons of this school of painting. Art of portraiture was encouraged. The artist became one of the courtiers.

It is a pity that very little is known of the old Indian artists. They are only seen moving elusively in the pages of the history of Indian Painting. There is no tangible record of their lives, habits and idiosyncrasies. In the West there is ample material on the lives of the great artists—old as well as modern. It would be a great service to Indian art and particularly to Indian painting, if there springs, amongst the artists, some one like the great Vasari who wrote the famous lives of the Italian Painters. Through the works and biographies of the artists much correct valuation of their art has been made possible. It would be no easy a task to collect the material and make adequate research in the history of the anonymous Indian painters. The work by itself would be a great reward for the enterprise.

(Summary of a lecture on Art and Architecture courses given under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association.)

Pongal Dancers of Southern India.

SHYLY she presented the bank cashier with a crossed cheque for payment.

"I'm sorry, miss!" he said, politely, "but I cannot cash this across the counter."

"Oh, never mind," she said, with an engaging smile, "I'll come *round your side.*"

"That new friend of yours doesn't speak the truth, George. He said he went round the golf course in 73, which was quite wrong, because it was only opened ten years ago."

How They Ring In The New Year In Karnataka

Yugadi Day Customs And Ceremanies

(Photos by N. N.)

March 28, the coming Friday, is a New Year Day for Karnatakis as well as Maharashtrians. It is the day on which the Hindus who follow the Era of Shalivahana, ring out the old Vikrama year and ring in the new Vishu—the year 1863 of Shalivahana Era. The Karnatakis welcome the New Year in a festive fashion and their New Year's Day is called the Yugadi. The accompanying pictures show how enthusiastically the occasion is celebrated.

(Left) Buying New Clothes: It is not only a custom but a religious rule that all should wear new clothes on the Yugadi day. So, old clothes, whether soiled or clean, will be cast aside and from a little babe to an old woman, all will be clad in new garments. Photo shows Karnataka villagers doing their Yugadi shopping in a 'ready-made' dress shop. (Right) New Year Worship: The head of the family begins his first worship of the household gods for the fresh year.

(Left to right) 1. Boys seek three things on a Yugadi afternoon—a banian tree, a coil of thick rope and a ladder. A swing is immediately arranged and they play on it until they can play no more, out of sheer exhaustion. 2. Clad in clean white dresses, wearing garlands, villagers welcome the New Year by taking out a procession of their village god. Silk umbrellas, long-limbed pipes and flower-decked drums accompany it. 3. Ugadi Luck: Elders indulge in games of chance. It is customary among most castes in the Karnataka that some game of chace, involving money stakes, should be played on the Yugadi Day.

The Medico And His Fee

In Ancient Greece Every Citizen Was Treated Free, The Doctors Receiving A High Salary From The Municipality

THE first tariff of doctor's fee is to be found in the Statute Book which King Hammurabi of Babylon caused to be chiselled out of solid rock about four thousand years ago. For healing a broken limb or an abscess the doctor could ask a fee of 10 silver shekels from a rich man, but only two from a poor man, writes a Swiss Doctor of Medicine in the "National Zeitung," Switzerland. An idea of the purchasing power of this fee is provided by the fact that the annual rent of a whole house was five silver shekels and that an artisan earned the thirtieth part of a shekel a day. So the doctor's fee was really a large one; on the other hand, every doctor ran a terrible risk. If he did not cure the patient the doctor not only forfeited his fee, but was obliged to pay damages and if he was unlucky enough to let his patient die after an operation, both his hands were cut off by the hangman, no matter whether death was due to natural causes or to a medical error committed by the doctor.

In ancient Egypt, also, doctors' fees were graduated according to the means of the patient, and doctors had to treat animals as well as men. In old India doctors' fees were pretty high. In one of their holy books we read: "A doctor must cure a priest for a blessing; the governor of a province for four oxen; his wife for a female camel; the mayor of a town for a bull or a stallion; and his wife for a female ass."

Greek And Roman Doctors

In ancient Greece doctors were civic officials and worked in large consulting-rooms and operating theatres belonging to the town. Every citizen was treated free, the doctors receiving a high salary from the municipality. But besides these "registered" doctors there were priest-doctors, who did much mischief, especially in the sanctuary of Epidaurus, by persuading their patients that they were the Epidauric god himself, who was ready to cure every ill for the gift of a silver pig. In addition to the silver pig the priest-doctor demanded other large fees, and he was the first to suggest to cured patients that they might bring as a sacrifice to the healing god a replica in gold or silver of the sick limb or organ.

In ancient Rome doctors' fees were extraordinarily high—which was the reason why so many Roman citizens took up this profession, although earlier it had been much despised and entered only by slaves. Many of the doctors were panel-doctors for county councils, for all kinds of associations, for gladiator training schools, for theatres, for the police forces, for the navy and for the army. Rich citizens had their own highly-paid family doctor, whose fees were about equal to those received by the most famous specialists of our times. Pliny tells of Quintus Stertinius, doctor to several aristocratic Roman families, who had an annual income of 6,000,000 sesterces (£240,000). Whereas Greek doctors of the school of Hippocrates avoided talking of the fee before the patient had been cured, for fear of exciting and so harming him, the Roman doctor Carmis, who specialized in hydropathic treatment, only undertook the treatment of a patient after having been paid, or at least promised, 200,000 sesterces.

Many Roman doctors also increased their income by "remote control"—i.e. treating patients who lived at a great distance without ever having seen them. In this way Galen treated eye disease and other illnesses in Gaul, Spain, Africa, and Asia by letter. If we are to believe Seneca some of these Roman doctors tried their hardest to prolong and aggravate illnesses so as to get larger fees from their unfortunate patients. On the other hand, some of the less well-known doctors earned so little that they were forced to give up their profession and become grave-diggers or gladiators.

In the tenth century we find

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These Clever Husbands

By M. E. RAFIQUE

BEFORE writing this article, I suppose I should take off my hat to that superior being who orders my life, that is my husband. In everything he is superior to me, in looks, in bearing, in taste, in that elusive quality called "personality," in his manner of wearing clothes, (mine he says, look like so many rags flung on a pole) in the discretion with which he chooses the "right people", in his intelligence, (I have the brains of a pigeon) and last but not least in his method of rearing children.

Their "Superior" Wisdom

Now if husbands have always been clever, as there is not the shadow of a doubt, at least that inferior being, the wife, has had one privileged place namely the home and children, where man has feared to tread. But not so in the present case. My husband boasts that he knows more about babies than any blessed doctor, and that the advice and opinion of all doctors, (unless by chance it coincides with his own) is the result of a mental aberration. In fact when the baby wakes up and howls at night, and I am forced to brave the rigours of 3 a.m. he calmly tells me from the depths of a warm bed that there is nothing wrong with the baby, and asks rather petulantly why I am sitting there doing nothing, and why don't I give the poor child some water, or remove his wind by judiciously patting his back, or change his clothes, or feed him if he is hungry, or apply a hot water bottle etc., etc., all of which things were being done while he was dreaming sweetly.

When I give out this information in no uncertain terms, with a gentle reminder that the chilly hour before the dawn is not a suitable time for lectures on infant welfare, I am told that I have no way with children, that a baby never howls if properly handled. Finally I am reminded of who brought up all the other children, and am patiently requested to hand the baby over to his father, who, having reared four children, might just as well rear the fifth. Were I less versed in these domestic episodes, I would relinquish the howling bundle with alacrity, but to hand over the son and heir is, I know from past experience, to court disaster. For that superior intelligence that crowns my better half will neither lull the baby to sleep, nor even quiet him, and when all resources have failed, the dear child will be flung back at me, so thoroughly awakened as to defy all soothing powers, while the source of all wisdom remarks

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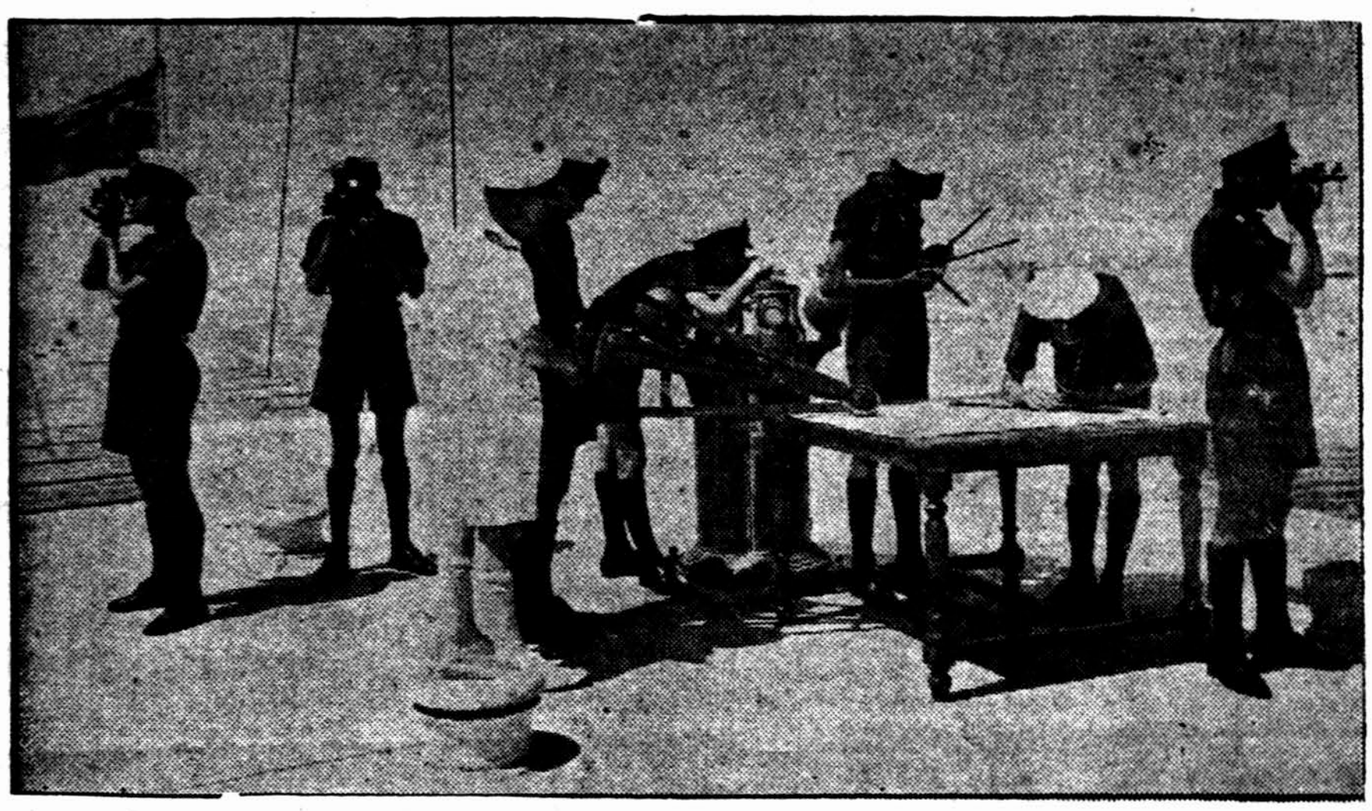
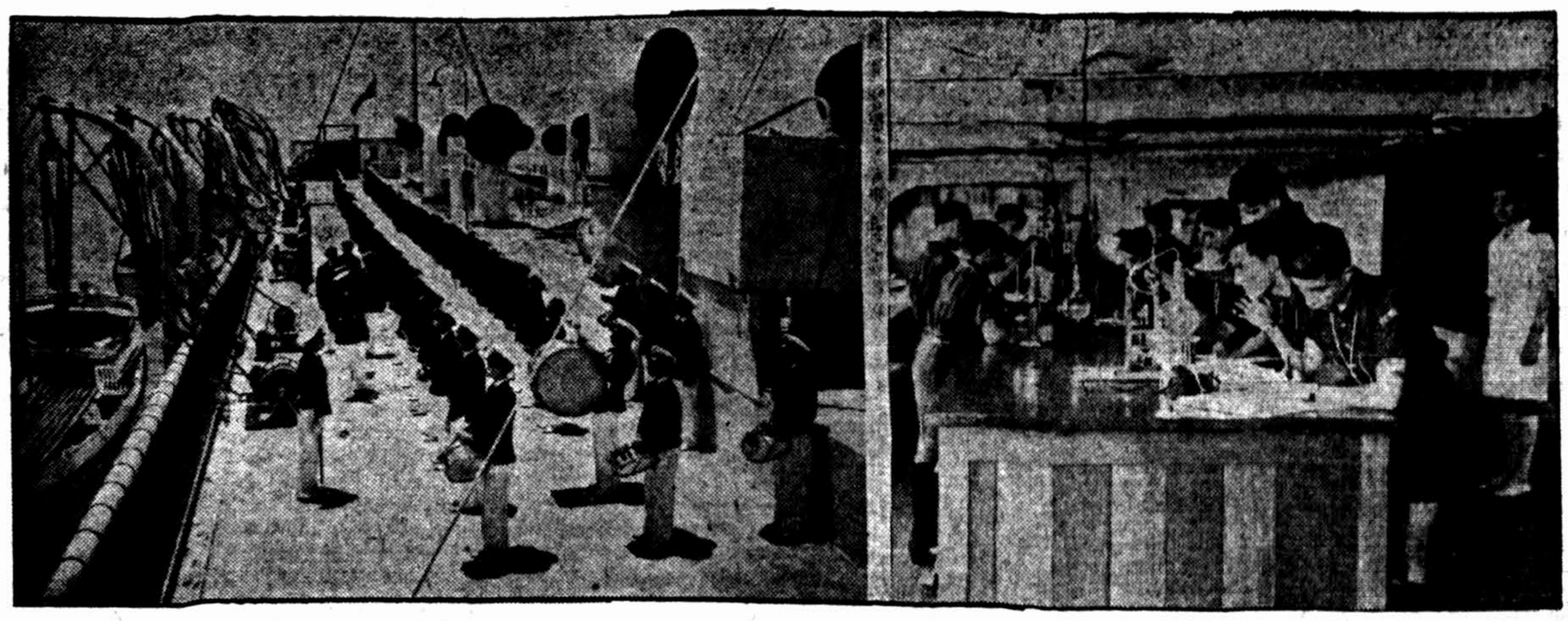
Training Officers For The Indian Marine



A Navigation Class: Instructions in the use of Sextant, Azimuth Mirror, Station Pointers and Coastal Navigation.

(Left) **Cadets at work in the Machine Shop on exercises involving the use of machine tools.** ***(Right)*** **Junior Cadets being instructed in semaphore method of signalling.**



(Left) **Captain's rounds and inspections of the ship.** ***(Right)*** **Engineer Cadets at Work.**

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

TAGORE—THE NATIONALIST

SWADESHI SAMAJ: By Rabindranath Tagore: Translated by Nagindas Parekh, Navjiwan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Ans. 8.

The Poet of Shantiniketan is generally known to be a great internationalist. But few people realise that his internationalism is broad-based upon Nationalism. His wide vision and humanism do not, and cannot, ignore, or flit carelessly past, the country and the people that are his own, that lie near his feet. As a matter of fact, in his scheme of things, Internationalism and Nationalism are not contradictory things, but both beautifully and usefully go hand in hand. But, of course, his Nationalism is of a type altogether different from the one which degenerates into Totalitarianism.

This is made clear by this booklet which is a collection of Tagore's articles, written during the heyday of the Swadeshi movement in Bengal (1905-1910), when the Poet had, for once, plunged himself into active politics.

More than thirty years have rolled by, and yet his views on India, her position and her struggle for freedom, her duties and her future, her place in the Comity of Nations, are as fresh and vigorous as ever. Each single point that he touches has as vital an application to-day, as it had when these articles were written.

The first of these four articles deals with the National State, and carries an able exposition of what a real free State is, and should be.

Expressing deep-felt pain at the state of things wherein "we had sold our hearts to the White People", the Poet gives out a clarion call to his countrymen to return to things Indian, to those old institutions and usages like fairs, festivals, gatherings, charity and panchayats, which helped to preserve our identity and freedom.

With a bold sweep Tagore traces the impact of different cultures on Indian Society and reminds us that 'to experience oneness in many, to establish unity in diversity has been the genius of India'.

Speaking about the English rule over India in the second article (Real Road to Success). Tagore has some bitter things to say against it. Playfully and cleverly he exposes its evils, and asks us to rely upon our own efforts, instead of grumbling against the British.

Writing about the Pabna Provincial Conference and the split in the ranks of the National Congress that occurred at that time, Tagore, in the third article, puts forth some of the finest pieces of advice on the internal democracy of a political party like the Congress. "To assimilate in a wide organisation all the diversity and all the opposition—that is the highest education we can have. In real Swaraj, opposition is not suppressed. Every faction takes its proper place, and the very force of the opposition keeps up the strength of all".

Tagore also reflects over the sore grief of Bengal over the Partition, and the splendid unity of the people that was achieved against it. He has some precious constructive suggestions to make, as to how a centrally organised body can spread all over the country, unifying and integrating all the provinces into a strong whole, going ahead with the work of Reconstruction, regardless of what the Government might or might not do. "Even the Gods do not want the weak to live"

The last article is entitled "East and West", and here again is a masterly analysis of the historical forces that have gone to make India what she is. East shall meet West, says Tagore, when the Man of East will meet the Man of West!

Here, in this booklet, are strewn jewels of thought and feeling, simple yet forceful reflections on the part of the Poet-Philosopher, his own inimitable charm and grace and insight. Let the readers dive deep into it.

The Gujarati translation of Sjt. Nagindas Parekh brings out all the charm and felicity of the original Bengali.

RATILAL MEHTA

HAMPI

(Ancient Vijyanagara)

(Reproduced from Prof. Armando Menezes' latest poems, 'Chaos and Dancing Star').

We never said: Here with enkindled pennants
The long procession passed. Here the loud blare
Burst where the puzzled ghosts of vanished tenants
Now seem to chill the granite-cloven air.

We never said: Alas! the time of gold
Now fled, the shed magnificence, the warm
Life-bathing queen's or temple-girl's—now cold,
And the void silence of the pious swarm.

We merely laughed and chattered, while the red
Rocks rose and rose about us ramparting,
To late! the City dead, uncoveted.....
We made the ruins with irreverence ring!

But now, the ghost-hunt and long wanderings o'er,
We laugh no more, nor flick the flippant jest
The relics of an Empire that no more
Shoots its bold legions to the East and West.

We shut our eyes in sleep and lo! before us
Rise, not the ruined arches nor the stains
Of bygone worship, but the phantom chorus
Of deathless shames and glories, joys and pains.

Man's joy and sorrow and his shame and glory,
Are deathless; for, though man sometimes forget
The Felt and Done survive the human story
Wove in Time's substance unperceived as yet.

Only thy magic all-creative might,
Imagination, can rebuild the broken;
Breathe into vacant and expectant night
The wizard word that shall, as soon as spoken,

Bid Life triumphant wake from bush and field;
Elephants trumpeting in towering file;
The sacred chariot ponderously wheeled
By frenzied fervour, mile on passionate mile;

The prostrate rabble, as the pageant passes,
Purple and gold; the noise of copper gongs—
There, where the shrunken way is choked with grasses—
And the gnat squanders his monotonous songs!

Look! in that bowl of boulder piled on boulder
The river seethes and whirls amongst the stones;
While the moon sits ('You' said it) seeming older
Than this old Empire's venerable bones.

Enthroned she smiles upon the ruined, solemn
Memorial of a monarch's ancient gains.....
A monkey eyes us from a broken column,
And the wind rustles through the sugar-canes.

FAMOUS INDIAN MATHEMATICIAN

RAMANUJAM, BY G. H. HARDY, CAMBDIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS PP. 236, 25 S. NET.

This is a collection of twelve lectures by Prof. G. H. Hardy on subjects suggested by the life and work of Ramanujan, the famous Indian mathematician who died in 1920 at the age of 33. All except the first deal with problems in higher mathematics which will not interest the non-mathematical reader. The first deals with his life, which was, in many respects, a tragedy. "His father was a clerk in a cloth-merchant's office in Kumbakonam" and he was sent to the high school there at the age of seven. He displayed exceptional ability and rediscovered several important mathematical theorems for himself "and was very disappointed when he found later.....that they were known already."

It seems he believed "that the goddess of Namakal inspired him with the formulae in dreams" and "frequently, on rising from bed, he would note down results and rapidly verify them, though he was not always able to supply a rigorous proof." Prof. Hardy does not attach any importance to his religion and says that it was more a matter of observance than intellectual conviction, while Prof. Seshu Aiyar thinks that he had really definite religious convictions. In any case, "he was an orthodox high caste Hindu, and always adhered (indeed, with a severity most unusual in Indians resident in England) to all the observances of his caste.....He was a vegetarian in the strictest sense—this proved a terrible difficulty later when he fell ill—and all the time he was in Cambridge he cooked all his food himself, and never cooked it without first changing into pyjamas." One cannot help thinking that the tragedy of his early death is at least partially due to this undue severity in a cold climate.

At the age of sixteen, he passed the Matriculation examination of the University of Madras, but was unable to pass any examination after that, because "he was so absorbed in the study of mathematics that in all lecture hours—whether devoted to English, History, or Physiology—he used to engage himself in some mathematical investigation, unmindful of what was happening in the class." Failing to keep terms, he appeared for the F. A. as a private student and failed in 1907. He married in 1909 and found some regular employment necessary but difficult to obtain, and ultimately, in 1912, became a clerk in the Port Trust Office on about £30 a year. By this time he was twenty-five, so that the best years of his life had been wasted. His mathematical work was, however, so striking that some English friends obtained a special scholarship for him and in 1914, Prof. Neville and Prof. Hardy got him to Cambridge. Here he fell ill in 1917 and "never really recovered, though he continued to work, rather spasmodically, but with no real sign of degeneration, until his death in 1920. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society early in 1918, and a Fellow of Trinity College Cambridge, later in the same year and was the first Indian elected to either So-

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URDU SCRIPT

URDU KA RASMUL-KHAT By Mr. Sajjod Mirza, M.A., (Cantab) Principal, Osmania Training College, Hyderabad. (Price As. 8.)

Though in the early days of the introduction of press in India, type was used for the printing of Urdu also, soon lithography became the order of the day for the printing of Urdu, Persian and Arabic books. The result was that while all other scripts used in India began to develop and make use of all the facilities made available to the type by the latest inventions, Urdu remained attached to the stamps of this Litho press.

Urdu-knowing public became accustomed to this form of print. The result was that improvements could not be introduced into Urdu books. A few well-wishers of Urdu have been trying to get a type which will satisfy both the demands of the readers and the press. Mr. Mirza, Principal of the Training College of Osmania University, has done a great service by putting some very definite suggestions regarding the Urdu script, and its type. A small pamphlet has been published by him dealing with the evolution of the Urdu script. It gives a bird's eye view of the history of the different attempts in this direction. It would be much better for Mr. Mirza to consult other persons in the country who are interested in or who have been working on the problem. The question of the script is not limited only to printing necessities, but it is to be tackled as an educative problem as well.

N. A. N.

OUR SHORT STORY

By MEREDITH SCHOLL

Not According To Plan

LORENA followed the path through the garden until she came to the open space where the marble bench was. Tony was waiting, sitting on the bench in the moonlight. He rose and she came quickly into his arms. He kissed her fiercely.

"Oh, Tony, it was so hard getting away." Then she saw that his face was grave and strange. "Darling, what's the matter? You look queer."

"Why shouldn't I look queer? You're going away. This is the last time I'll ever hold you in my arms, the last time I'll ever kiss you. And I love you so."

"Tony Lester, you talk like--like—I don't know what. Oh, it's exasperating! Just because I'm going to New York. You know I'll never stop loving you. Oh, how could you?"

"It isn't that," Tony said. His voice was quiet, neither bitter nor remorseful, rather the voice of one who has been trying to avoid a fact, but has at last resigned himself to its inevitability. "Did you ever hear of class distinction. No, please let me say it. Before you wrote your novel, before you became famous, we were equal, we were the same. We were raised in this small town together. We fell in love. But now all that's changed. You're famous, rich. You're going to New York where people will idolize you. You'll forget me. You can't help but forget me."

Suddenly she was tender, unhappy. "Oh, Tony, Tony! How foolish you are. How could I forget you? How could I when I love you so? I'm not going to stay in New York forever, Tony. I'm coming back. To you. We're going to be married as we planned. W're going to do all the things together we planned."

He kissed her again, held her close. But both knew she had to go back. They were giving her a farewell party. She couldn't stay away long enough to be missed.

"You'll come to the train tomorrow, Tony?"

"Yes, I'll come."

"Kiss me again."

He kissed her and she clung to him. Then she went back along the path. Before she entered the back door of the house she stopped and dabbed the tears from her cheeks, got out her compact and repaired the damage. Then she went into the brightness where there was gayety and laughter and people eager for a word with her.

That night, before she went to sleep, she told herself that she would never forget Tony. She loved him. She wanted him more than anything. She was going to New York for a month. A month of being feted and idolized. That was all she wanted. Then back to Tony and the quiet happiness they had planned.

He was at the station, standing on the outskirts of the crowd, hands thrust into his pockets, staring at her solemnly. He made no effort to get close to her. All she could do was wave. She remembered him standing there, alone, his face grave and solemn.

Miss Peasley, secretary to Mr. Hodgkins, who was the president of the publishing concern that had published Lorena's book, took charge of her the minute she reached New York. There was to be a dinner that very night. To-morrow there was a luncheon scheduled, a tea in the afternoon, a lecture in the evening. Lorena was thrilled, breathless. She met men and women whom she'd read about, talked about. Big names. They were all kind, respectful. She hadn't thought that her book was so important.

Mr. Hodgkins asked her to come to his office on the morning of the third day. He told her that the movies were dickering for picture rights to her novel.

"They'll want you to go out there," he told her. "They'll make you an attractive offer. But first," he smiled kindly, "you do owe something to us. I mean, your new book. I have an outline here I'd like you to look over. You will, of course, want to finish it before you go to Hollywood."

Lorena hadn't thought of that. A new book! Of course she would be expected to write another. Her public would demand it. She thought of Tony. Would he understand if she prolonged her visit?

She wrote to him that night. A reply came two days later. Of course he understood. She must remain in New York until the new novel was finished.

So she did. She remained two months. She worked hard, scarcely had time to write to Tony. When the new novel was finished, Mr. Hodgkins urged her to go to Hollywood. Parent Pictures had made an offer she could scarcely refuse. She must decide at once. She went home that night and thought about Hollywood, and Tony, and at last she sat down and wrote him. "It will be only for a couple of months, darling."

She was more famous than ever now. She was richer than she had ever dreamed. The glitter and social life of Hollywood thrilled her even more than New York. She was presented to some more famous people, movie stars. She moved about in a world that was different, glamorous, exciting. She met John Lyman, a director. John reminded her of Tony; so many things about them were the same, only John represented the world of which she was now a part. She realized suddenly that John Lyman was her type, that she could never be happy with less.

The day before she left for Yuma with him in his private plane to get married, she wrote to Tony. She explained everything. She said she hoped he'd understand. This that had happened was inevitable, inescapable. He had known that night in the garden; she had just realized it.

She sealed the letter, and then reached for her compact to dab the tears from her cheeks. She must, she knew, be gay and happy when John came to take her away.

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STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

Count St. Germain And His Elixir Of Life

(BY VINCENT TOWNE)

Into the glare of the court of Lous XV. and of Pompadour in 1748, fell suddenly, as if from the skies, a fascinating stranger in middle life, but wonderfully well preserved very handsome and very brilliant calling himself the Count of St. Germain. Such was his magnetism and power to dominate men and women that he was required neither to prove his title nor to account for his source of revenue. Having gained the confidence of the nobles and royal personages of the court, he let it be known that he had been born in the year 252 B.C. and that he had prolonged his years for two millenniums through his discovery of the elixir of life.

He chatted of personal experiences with Nero and Dante, and what led many to believe his claims was his accurate knowledge of all history, ancient and medieval, as well as modern, also his ability to converse fluently in every language whatever in which he was addressed.

To prove the potency of his elixir he is said to have given a draught of it to a woman of 45, who became immediately transformed into a young maid of 16. He was rumoured to possess the secret of manufacturing not only gold but precious gems, and thus those who yielded to his charm accounted for his ready supply of money and the blaze of diamonds that always adorned his person.

It was as impossible to locate any estate or other legitimate source of his revenue as it was to prove him a gambler, swindler or spy. Mme. de Pompadour endeavoured to catch him napping, and when once in his spirit she asked him to describe Francis I., who had lived two centuries before, he replied:

"A good fellow, but too impulsive. I could have given him wise advice, but he would not listen to me."

Pompadour believed St. Germain to be really over a century old, because an old lady, Mme. de Cergy, whose husband had been ambassador to Venice had told her that she remembered this same man of mystery at the Venetian court more than a half century before, when he had appeared just as he did now in Paris.

In the latter part of the 18th century he became the favourite companion of the landgrave Charles of Hesse.

There veiled the end of his career almost as much mystery as covered his birth, for although his death in Schleswig Holstein was announced in 1780, Grosely, an eminent savant of the British Royal Society, afterward stated that he saw the "Count" in a French prison during the reign of terror, while Lord Lytton in 1860 met a character who appeared to be his double, if not he himself, and there have since been intimations that he was the mysterious "Maj. Fraser", who at the court of Louis Napoleon, about 1855, was playing much the same role as had St. Germain at that of Louis XV. This "Major Fraser's" birth and nationality were as enigmatical as was the supply of his plethoric purse and he used to intimate that he lived with Nero and knew Dante personally.

Still others hinted that the mysterious Russian, who early in this century, penetrated into the forbidden kingdom of Thibet and there became the adviser of the Dalai Lama. was the same Count of Germain.

While in Germany, St. Germain met and initiated into Freemasonry one who was destined to succeed him in the salons and courts of Europe as the world's chief man of mystery. This was none other than that human enigma "Count Alessandro di Cagliostro."

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A WEEK OF WAR

Battle Of Atlantic

MARCH. 21.

Though during the week ending March 9, the British and Allied shipping losses fell almost by one-third of the high figure of the previous week, they are still yet far above the average of the last three months. The loss of a hundred thousand tons necessarily gives considerable cause for anxiety.

How critical the situation is, can be seen from the fact that the Battle of the Atlantic was the main theme of the speech delivered by Mr. Churchill at the Pilgrims' Luncheon on last Tuesday. It was significant that Mr. John Winant, the new United States Ambassador, also chose that occasion for delivering his first public speech in his new official capacity.

In the words of Mr. Churchill, the Battle of the Atlantic is one of the most momentous ever fought in all the annals of war. It is going to mark one of the grand turning points in world's history. On the outcome of the Battle of the Atlantic depends the future of the war and the fate of the Allies—and of the Totalitarian Powers as well.

Attack On Ports

Hitler knows this too well and that is why he has publicly vowed to wage an unrelenting submarine campaign on the British Mercantile Marine. This is not only his reply to Britain's blockade of the continent but also his only hope left of winning the war, through starving the British Isles. It is significant that the Luftwaffe is now playing a secondary role to the submarine flotilla.

No more does one hear the old boast of Goering that his airmen will bomb Britain out of existence. No doubt even now the bombing attacks are taking place more or less severely. But they are directed not so much against the metropolis of the Empire or the industrial centres of Britain. Now it is chiefly the western ports which are receiving the main attention of the Luftwaffe.

During the last few days Bristol, Glasgow, Liverpool—all have received a heavy battering. The aim is obvious: not only will the ships be attacked but it will also be made as difficult as possible for them to dock and unload their precious cargo. We must be prepared to see more severe and systematic destruction wrought upon the ports in days to come.

How is Britain meeting the challenge to her vital life lines, the serious nature of which has long since been apparent? Mr. Churchill revealed in his speech that not only German submarines but a few battle-cruisers as well are at large in the Atlantic ready to pounce upon lonely British merchantmen. To search for them in the infinite expanse of the waters is much worse than even the proverbial searching for the needle in the haystack. Results can never be guaranteed, however deligent and comprehensive the effort.

Hawks Over Seas

The creation of a new post for co-ordinating the activities of the Royal Navy and the R.A.F. over the Atlantic was an obvious desideratum and no better fitted man could have been found for the highly responsible charge of the Commander-in-Chief of the Western Approaches—the designation is as apt as it is picturesque—than Admiral Sir Percy Noble, who has seen service in numerous theatres and various spheres.

With the grey hounds of the ocean occupied completely in escorting the convoys, the duty of tracking, spotting and, if possible, destroying the Nazi marauders is developing more and more on the Coastal Air Command. Those air hawks fly hundreds of miles every day in their lonely vigils over the sea and luck comes their way only a few times and that too, far between.

They can look to the future with growing confidence, however. In the first place the new machines that are coming from the United States can fly farther and can also remain in the air for a longer period. Secondly, the arrival of the spring means the lengthening of the daylight hours which is as good for the British air sentinels as it will prove bad for the Nazi underwater marauders. Britain has already established her mastery of the skies during the day in the Battle of London and it will be further conclusively demonstrated in the Battle of the Atlantic.

Timely Aid

More encouraging than all this is the announcement made by Col. Knox, the United States Naval Secretary, that their first aid to Britain will be the supply of light surface vessels such as

By

N. G. JOG

submarine chasers, motor torpedo boats and other torpedo boats of the "mosquito" types. Those vessels do not merely have a negative, nuisance value as their classification may imply. They are highly useful in guarding the coastline of Britain and the more Britain has of them the more she can spare her own heavier units for escort purposes over the high seas.

Col. Knox also revealed that Britain has asked for the use of the United States navy yards, though no decision has yet been arrived at on this issue. Those yards are presumably needed not merely for repairing and reconditioning purposes but also for new constructions. Apart from the terrific pressure on Britain's own shipping yards, there will be further dislocation owing to their being now chosen for bombing targets. The lease of a few yards on the other side of the Atlantic will thus be of the greatest help to Britain at this juncture.

Then there have been persistent rumours that another large batch of over-age United States destroyers will be released to Britain in the near future. Their number has varied all the way from 75 to 125. The Administration has, however, maintained a strict silence on this issue and on the face of it, it seems unlikely that the U. S. Navy can immediately spare so many vessels escpecially when an ambitious plan of building a two ocean navy is being taken in hand.

Blatant, But Pregnant

This is not to say that no more American destroyers will be released for Britain. For now the United States is all but in the war and her borders have now extended to the British shores. If President Roosevelt and his advisers decide that the handing over of more American destroyers to Britain is vital for the United States' own security, they will surely not allow any legal technicalities to come in their way.

The United States has, indeed, arrived at such a stage that she will be drawn in the vortex of war in spite of her own sincere pacific convictions: the latest Gallup poll significantly reveals that even to-day there are not more than 17 per cent Americans who favour going to war. It will be the uttermost height of folly and futility to ship billions of dollars worth of American foodstuffs, munitions and armaments to Britain only to see them going to the bottom of the ocean at the hands of the Nazis. In the name of sanity alone, the United States will have to assure itself that its help reaches the shores of Britain. And if Britain is, unfortunately, not in a position to guarantee a safe passage for American aid, then, obviously, the job must be done by the United States itself and d—d the consequences!

An American columnist hit the nail on the head when he wrote "All that is needed now is an episode. One always comes in times like this. An American ship will be attacked or sunk or something and then we will all swing into action, and it won't be a study in slow motion!" Rather blatant those words, but pregnant.

Poser For Hitler

It is, however, a moot point whether Hitler will not himself now take the initiative in breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States. He has so far shown exemplary patience vis-a-vis that country—but now that America is committed in such an unmistakable manner to help Britain in defeating Germany, it remains to be seen whether the Fuehrer will not follow the example of the Kaiser in the last war and provoke the United States into active belligerency.

The latest straws in the wind show that such a possibility is not too remote and, after all the Nazis have always believed in striking first. The United States may be neutral in international law but it is certainly an open partner of Britain as far as the Battle of the Atlantic is concerned. And that battle, by Churchill's own confession, is a decisive phase, a turning point in the war.

Is Roosevelt to be allowed to get away with it? Is American aid to be allowed to strengthen Britain and correspondingly weaken Germany? It is a highly critical and pressing issue and it needs, moreover, an immediate answer. Delay will not merely be dangerous—but destructive.

Cause Of Delay

On the other hand dragging the United States into the war will be sort of unloosing an avalanche over the head of the Nazis. America's entry into the last war was the overwhelming factor in the developments that led to Imperial Germany's defeat. Will history repeat itself? Is the risk to be taken? Can the Third Reich succeed where the first failed?

This intricate problem must be causing no end of headache to Hitler and his associates. And that is perhaps why he has so far not decisively launched his spring-krieg against Greece, though it has been expected every day since his legions goose-stepped into Bulgaria at the beginning of this month. It must be noted in this connection that President Roosevelt has expressly promised to help Greece in the thundering speech he delivered on March 15.

Then there is Yugoslavia, too. She has so far refused to toe the Axis line though she is taking good care not to rub the Nazis—who encircle her on three sides now—the wrong way. Even the pact of friendship—which was said to be a special diplomatic concession to her—remains unsigned and neither the Regent nor the Prime Minister has yet gone to Berlin to wait on the Fuehrer.

Common Victory

From the point of view of the Nazis Yugoslavia is undoubtedly playing a dangerous game and their hands must be itching to teach her a lesson. But the Serbs are a fighting people and their country is ideal for the defenders. Opening a new front in that mountainous region will be strategically inadvisable for the simple reason that in spite of the Nazis' overwhelming superiority they cannot crush the Yugoslavs as quickly as they did the Dutch or the Norwegians.

Not only that, but it will further displease the Soviet and actively range the Turks against Germany. The Duce's personal offensive in Albania has gone the way of all its predecessors and there will thus be an immediate grand alliance between Britain, Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

The Turkish press is throwing in frequent hints to Yugoslavia to resist the Nazis and even Mr. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, committed the deliberately calculated indiscretion of talking about "a common victory" while giving an interview to an Athens newspaper during his recent visit to Cyprus to see Mr. Eden.

All this may, therefore, persuade Hitler to keep the Greek offensive in abeyance for the present and to concentrate on the Battle of the Atlantic? But there, too, is that intricate problem: What to do about the United States? That Roosevelt is prepared for the worst, makes the situation so much the worse for him!

AMERICA TO MOBILIZE EVERY AVAILABLE VESSEL

NEW YORK, March 22.

Plans for the immediate mobilisation of every available vessel with a view to placing 50 merchantmen at the disposal of Britain is rapidly nearing completion. It is learned from authoritative maritime sources says a Washington despatch to the New York Journal of Commerce. About 25 of these, it is added, will be commandeered from companies which had chartered them.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "Herald Tribune," plans for an early transfer of 50 reconditioned merchantmen have already been drawn up in anticipation of the Senate giving effect to the relevant clauses in the Lease and Lend Act.—Reuter.

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WOMAN ROBBED OF NECKLACE AND MONEYBAG

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While a woman, Mary John Fernandes, was walking on the footpath along Lamington Road near Imperial Cinema on Thursday night, some persons snatched away from her hand her moneybag containing a gold necklace and some cash valued at Rs. 240. She raised an alarm of "Chor Chor" but the culprit managed to escape from the chasing crowd.

A complaint was lodged with the Lamington Road police who arrested one Abdul Rahim on suspicion later on.

The suspect was produced before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Police Court, and was ordered to be released on bail, to-day.

BANNU.—A mail lorry of ex-Subedar Rasoolkhan while bringing mail from Dattakhel was set on fire by tribal bandits to-day near Hamzani village about three miles from Miran Shah in north Wazirstan.—A. P.

KARACHI, March 19.

The question of the construction of a Sports Stadium in the City has been engaging the attention of the Sind Cricket Association and a number of alternative sites have been inspected. The Committee have now approached His Excellency the Governor of Sind to use his good offices in securing the Government Plot now used as a polo ground.—A. P.

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Cheapening Education In Commercial Coaching

Do Not Crucify Teachers On Cross Of Pet Self-Supporting Schemes, Urges Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao

AHMEDABAD, March 21.

In the course of his presidential address at the Baroda Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Kalol on Friday, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Principal, S.L.D. Arts College, Ahmedabad, said:—

Secondary education is the corner stone in the edifice which is constituted by the capacity of the nation's citizens to lead purposeful lives and make their contribution to the growth of human culture and civilization. If the system of secondary education prevalent in any country is efficiently to achieve this object, it is necessary that two essential conditions must be fulfilled. These are:

(1) Those who are in charge of secondary education as well as those who are not must have a definite idea of what they want to achieve by the imparting of secondary education.

(2) The men who people the ranks of secondary teachers must be men of ability, enthusiasm and industry, and must be continuously conscious of their sense of the high mission of their profession.

IDEALS OF EDUCATION

It is the purpose of secondary education to facilitate this self-discovery, to enable the boy or girl to obtain a sense of his own uniqueness, to get him to realise the various aspects of his complex personality and to show him the channels into which he can pour his newly arising desire for creative effort.

Apprehension of the whole personality for the school boy has a number of concrete aspects, which I may classify under the five well-known heads of the Physical, Vocational, Mental, Social and Moral sides of life. On the physical side, the boy must get a feeling of joy in his body and pride in developing it and getting in a state of fitness. It must also include, in my opinion, a consciousness on his part of his hands and feet, of his ears and eyes and what they can do.

In this country, which is so much the victim of caste and community divisions school dinners and common kitchens will be a valuable aid towards the attainment of social solidarity. The need for learning the art of living in society is more imperative than ever before in the life of our country to-day and it is the function of those in charge of secondary schools to see that they help in the inculcation of this art.

WAR ON COMMUNALISM.

In our country the exclusion of religious instruction from schools has not resulted in the secularization of public life, on the contrary religious fanaticism breeding on ignorance and fostered by communalists is leading to greater and greater internal conflict. If at the secondary school stage our children were to know something about the life and teachings of the great prophets and philosophers, they will learn at a very impressionable and therefore valuable age the fundamental unity of all religious faith and they will become endowed with the sense of tolerance and with mutual respect for one another's religion which will stand them in good stead in the stormy days which the communalists are promising for the India of the future.

All this, however, is not enough. As a matter of fact I would go to the length of saying that the best way of improving secondary education is to improve the secondary teachers. Not only do we deny our teachers the proper status in life, but we pay them miserable pittances as salaries and openly encourage them to supplement these pittances with income earned from tuitions. This is utterly wrong but you cannot blame the teachers as long as their salaries do not enable them to lead even a semi-civilized existence. Not only are the school masters paid such low salaries, but they do not enjoy any security of tenure.

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR TEACHERS.

If one speaks about the need for security, minimum pay and conditions of service as are consistent with self-respect for the school teachers, one is confronted by remarks about the necessity for cheapening education. If for cheapening education one is to pay low salaries to school teachers one is not merely cheapening education, but one is giving up education altogether and is substituting in its place bad and indifferent commercial coaching. This is not what we want. If this is to be the meaning of education, then you must have a drastic improvement in the conditions of pay, status and service of the school teachers. That is why I am utterly opposed to all talk of making education self-supporting. Education cannot be self-supporting if it is to be education in the real sense of the term. It is the function of the State and it is the privilege of the richer classes to find the means wherewith to meet the deficit in the running of educational institutions.

ORGANISE AND MOBILISE.

I must warn you further that the teachers will have to organize themselves if they are to get any substantial improvement in their condition granted to them by the powers that be. I whole heartedly agree with my respected friend Professor K. T. Shah in the plea that he put forward before the Provincial Secondary School Teachers' Conference in Ahmedabad in October last year for the enactment of a 'National Charter of Teachers' Rights and Responsibilities. I call upon this Conference to give their careful consideration to the Charter of Rights and Responsibilities of Teachers mentioned in his address and I would like them after sufficient deliberation to formulate their own opinion on the desirability of having such a charter. In this connection, I would like to state that such a charter should cover all classes of the teaching profession from the primary to the collegiate and must include.

(1) Provision for a minimum pay, sufficient to ensure the teachers' leading a life of civic and academic efficiency.

(2) Security of tenure

(3) Suitable and sufficient provision against sickness accident and old age, and

(4) Rules of service that will not violate the fundamental self-respect of the teacher nor deny him freedom of thought and freedom of opinion.

These are only illustrative of what I think are fundamental to the proper exercise of the teaching profession. It will be for you to consider this problem in greater detail and formulate detailed proposals, for the enactment of the 'Teachers' Magna Charta' of Rights and Responsibilities'.

LUCKNOW, March 21.

Mr. N. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S., Agent to the Governor-General in Malaya, it is ascertained, has been selected for the presidentship of the U. P. Court of Wards.—A. P.

NAZIS MOVING HEAVEN & EARTH!

Coercing Yugoslavia InTo Surrender

Ominous Reticence Of Government

Explosion Of Public Indignation, In Case Of Surrender, Feared

LONDON, March 22.

News from Jugoslavia is still nebulous, but there is no doubt that Germany is exerting great pressure for an agreement which would bring Jugoslavia into line with the Axis, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns from authoritative quarters in London. The first signs of readiness on the part of certain members of the Jugoslav Government to meet the Axis, half-way, have, as might have been expected, produced a Cabinet crisis.

No authentic details have been received, and there is little doubt that the reticence of the Government is causing considerable confusion in Jugoslav public mind. There is ample evidence that the Yugoslavs have no wish to follow the path of Rumania and Bulgaria, and Cabinet dissensions are a reflection of the strong antipathy of the Yugoslavs to signing any agreement with Germany and Italy.

If Yugoslavs realise that their Government propose to line up with the Axis there is little doubt that the result would be an explosion of public indignation.

ANTI-AXIS DEMONSTRATIONS.

BELGRADE.—Opposition to the signature of a Pact with the Axis appears to be hardening here, as is also the mood of the whole country. Minor anti-axis demonstrations are reported to have taken place outside the German Legation this (Saturday) morning, but the demonstration did not assume serious proportions. The greatest diplomatic activity continued throughout, to-day, in Belgrade.

Among those visiting the Foreign Minister to discuss the situation was the Greek Minister.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SEES HITLER

BERLIN.—The new Hungarian Foreign Minister, de Bardossy was received by Herr Hitler, in Munich, to-day (Friday) and had a conversation with the Fuehrer, lasting more than an hour and half, says the Official German News Agency. Von Ribbentrop, was present during the conversation which took place "in an atmosphere of traditional and cordial friendship which units Germany and Hungary."—Reuter

Yugoslav Generals Enter Greece

BELGRADE.—Three Jugoslav General Staff Officers, it is reported from the frontier, have entered Greece "leaving their swords" in Yugoslavia. With the swords was a statement that they "want to fight immediately and without any of the procrastination which is taking place in Yugoslavia."

It is also reported four Yugoslav pilots have flown in three planes to Greece to put the machines at the disposal of the Allied forces.

INTERVIEW WITH YUGOSLAV PREMIER

VICHY.—The British and American Ministers in Belgrade also had an interview yesterday (Friday) with the Yugoslav Prime Minister, M. Tsvetkovitch, states a Berne despatch, to the Vichy news agency. It is stated that they sought information regarding the present policy of the Yugoslav Government.

LONDON: The Soviet Minister to Yugoslavia on returning to Belgrade from Moscow had an interview with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, says the Ankara Radio —Reuter.

Fate Of Eritrea Sealed?

Battle For Keren Progressing With Attacks & Counter-Attacks

KHARTOUM, March 22.

With artillery and R.A.F. keeping up continuous shelling and bombing of Italian positions in and around Keren, the battle for this important stronghold is progressing satisfactorily. Its result may well decide the fate of Eritrea. Faced with strong natural defences and in terrific heat, the British forces are holding the positions gained, repelling many counter-attacks with heavy enemy casualties and maintaining relentless pressure at all points.

Jijiga whose capture was previously announced though a small town and isolated on a treeless grassy plain swept by wind and dust storms, is an important point on the way from Berbera to the ancient walled city of Harrar and was the scene of strong resistance by the Abyssinians during the Italo-Ethiopian war in 1936.

RAPID ADVANCE

LONDON.—The battle for Keren, under a blistering sun, continues with attacks and counter-attacks, and, with an extremely difficult terrain, immediate definite result is not expected, it is stated authoritatively in London to-day (Saturday). It was a force from Jijiga that took Hargeissa in British Somaliland, and they are moving on, and may now have contacted the British force from Berbera. The advance from Jijiga across the plains was more rapid than the progress from Berbera which entails traversing mountain roads.

AVOIDING DESECRATION

Jerabub fell to the first assault made thereon, it is stated here, despite the frequent Italian claims that they repulsed attacks in fierce fighting. The British motive of waiting for a moment, when success was sure, was to avoid desecrating the Holy Senussi Place and this was successfully accomplished.

NAIROBI.—Heavy attacks by the South African Air Force on Harar and Diredawa in Abyssinia were made on Thursday At Harar dive-bombers scored direct hits on barracks and a wireless station, states an R.A.F. 'communique' while at Diredawa a railway station and aerodrome hangars were bombed. Of the two Italian fighters which attacked British bombers one is believed to have been shot down.—Reuter.

Jirabub Falls To Allied Forces

CAIRO, March 22.

A special communique issued by the British states, Jirabub has been captured.

"While more important operations were continuing in Cyrenaica, it was decided not to attack Jirabub but to leave it under observation only by light reconnaissance troops.

Within the last few days an opportunity arose finally to clear up the situation. A detachment of British and Australian troops was detailed for the task. After a short operation starting yesterday the Italian garrison of Jirabub capitulated this afternoon.

The Italian garrison commander and about 800 have been taken prisoners".

Jirabub is about 150 miles south of Tobruk and some 40 miles inside Libya across the Egyptian frontier. During the siege special care was taken by the Imperial troops to avoid damaging relics sacred to the Senussi Sect whose founder is buried there.

Counter Attack Repulsed

Italian forces at Keren, in Eritrea again attempted to counter-attack. They were unsuccessful and suffered serious casualties. They also left a number of casualties in British hands.

Recording this a communique from the British Headquarters states that operations at Keren continue to develop slowly but satisfactorily. In central and southern Abyssinia the British Forces are maintaining pressure on retreating Italians in all areas. There is no change in the situation in Libya. —Reuter.

FALL OF JIRABUB CONFIRMED

CAIRO, March 22.

It is officially stated that Jirabub is captured.—Reuter.

Bombs Dropped On Town

Houses And Buildings Shattered: Casualties Reported Many

LONDON, March 22.

The descent of a thousand incendiary bombs on a south-west coast town last night announced the arrival over head of raiders who followed up with high explosive bombs dropped at intervals for over several hours.

Many people have become homeless and there were many casualties while private houses and buildings were shattered by explosives or gutted by incendiaries.

All fire brigades and civil defence workers were kept busy throughout the night while rescue squads toiled heroically.

Air Ministry's account of the raids is as follows "enemy activity last night was directed against a town in south-west England. The raid which began shortly after dark and lasted until just midnight, was on a fairly heavy scale.

Many fires were started which were promptly fought by the fire services but considerable damage was done to some public buildings, shops and houses. Reports as to casualties are not yet available but it is feared they may be heavy".

Up till the early hours of this morning there was no sign of air raiders over the London area, but a visit was paid by the Luftwaffe to a south-west coast town which received showers of incendiary bombs followed by high explosives despite intense anti-aircraft barrage which kept the raiders at a great height.—Reuter.

Latest News On Page 27

20,000 U. S. PLANES FOR BRITAIN

NEW YORK, MARCH 22.

A PRODUCTION SCHEDULE TO SUPPLY BRITAIN WITH SOME 20,000 WAR PLANES IN THE NEXT 18 MONTHS HAS BEEN WORKED OUT BY HIGH ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS. IT IS STATED IN MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON. THE PLAN INCLUDES THE CONSTRUCTION OF 10,700 PLANES UNDER THE LEASE AND LEND ACT. ABOUT HALF OF THEM MEDIUM AND HEAVY BOMBERS AND 9,000 PLANES ORDERED PRIVATELY BY BRITAIN BEFORE THE PASSAGE OF THE ACT

IT IS ALSO AUTHORITATIVELY STATED THAT SURVEYS ARE UNDER WAY FOR AN AIR ROUTE ENGLAND FOR FLYING SHORT-RANGE PURSUIT PLANES THERE BY EASY STAGES.—REUTER.

NAZI SHIPPING IN NORWAY ATTACKED

LONDON, March 22

Continuing their attacks on Nazi shipping, the Coastal Command aircraft at dawn this (Saturday) morning bombed an enemy supplyship in the Egersund Harbour in Norway.

The vessel was hit amidships and was last seen blazing furiously, says an Air Ministry Communique.—Reuter

Assembly Passes Finance Bill

Sir Cowasji Complains Of Over-Taxing Indian Taxpayer

Move To Secure Reduction In Income-Tax And E. P. Tax Surcharges Fails

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The Legislative Assembly passed the Finance Bill by 40 votes to 19.

DUTY ON MATCHES

The increased duty on matches was the first of the new taxation proposals on which an attack was launched by unattached members as well as members of the Congress Nationalist Party in Assembly this morning. When the clauses of the Finance Bill were taken up.

In reply to Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee's demand for an increase in the number of sticks in each match box from 40 to 50, the Finance Member said that he would like to discuss the whole question with the trade at leisure. Government, he said, had powers to make the change asked for, and he would give the matter his best consideration after he had elicited the views of the trade. If he was satisfied that the trade was in favour of the change urged by Mr. Laljee, it was likely that Government would agree to use their power to make the change.

Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee withdrew the amendment.

The Finance Member gave another assurance in the course of the discussion on amendments attempted by Dr. Bannerjee, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai and Mr. Kazmi to reduce the duty on matches from Rs. 2 successively to Re. 1, Rs. 1|4, Rs. 1|8 and Rs. 1|12. The Finance Member stated that excluding the element of local taxation, he was prepared to guarantee that steps would be taken to see that the retail price of match boxes was one corresponding to one and a half pice per box of 40 sticks.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY?

During the debate on the first amendment Sir Cowasji Jehangir made a vehement speech declaring that the Indian taxpayer had been taxed 44 per cent more than the British taxpayer to meet deficits, and he therefore asked for greater recourse to borrowing in India. He also disputed certain figures given by the Finance Member and went on to ask who was responsible for the budget and for suggesting the matches duty. Was it the joint responsibility of the Government of India (Sir Jeremy Raisman: certainly) or was it the Finance Member's own responsibility?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: What reason has the Hon. Member to think it is not the Government of India's joint responsibility?

Sir Cowasji Jehangir explained that throughout the budget speech the Finance Member had spoken in the first person with reference to the imposition of the taxes.

The Finance Member intervening, sharply asserted that it was the joint responsibility of the Government of India.

Sir Cowasji proceeded to ask the Finance Member to take the House, empty though it was, more seriously.

Sir Jeremy Raisman replying explained that when he was speaking on the general debate on the budget, he could not spot the exact figures from the papers with him, and in order to save the time of the House he gave certain approximate figures; but he emphasised that these figures did not affect the validity of his arguments on the question of taxation versus borrowing. Sir Cowasji's contention, said the Finance Member would ultimately lead to the position that if the United Kingdom scale of borrowing went up to 200 per cent of taxation, then we in India must reduce our taxation in order to bring it to the same proportion to borrowing as in the United Kingdom.

TAX ON SMOKER

Dealing with the matches duty he said this tax was very largely in the nature of a tax on the smoker, and to that extent it was not comparable to a tax on essential commodities which every human being consumed. It was in fact a tax on a commodity the consumption of which was elastic, and it was possible even for the poorer classes to adjust themselves to some extent to the operation of this tax.

He had given a good deal of thought to its operation and he emphasised that the tax, at present costs, did not make it impossible for the trade to sell match boxes at one and a half pice per box of forty matches.

Dr. Bannerjee: Will the Finance Member guarantee that the price will not go up?

Sir Jeremy in reply referred to the possible effect of local octroi charges on matches in some parts of the country; but added that excluding the element of local taxation he was prepared to guarantee that steps would be taken to see that the retail price was corresponding to one and half pice per box.

All the amendments were negatived.

REBATE TO COTTAGE MATCH INDUSTRY

Dr. Bannerjee attempted to double the amount of the rebate allowed to the cottage match industry since 1934. He said this was only reasonable in view of the decision to double the duty on matches. His suggestion would not result in any substantial loss of revenue because the quantity of matches produced by the cottage industry was very small.

Mr. J. D. Boyle opposed.

Mr. Hussainbhai Laljee speaking as one who had once been engaged in the industry strongly defended the cottage industry which he said served to give the poor villagers employment which saved them from starvation.

Sir Jeremy Raisman said that the amendment would have appealed to him if he had not taken some care to enquire into the conditions in which the cottage industry operated. Subsidy for the cottage industry, he said, must be related to the cost of producing matches and not to the duty levied. He was also convinced that any money given would not find its way to the poor workers but to a class who did not deserve it.

The amendment was rejected.

SURCHARGES

Dr. Bannerjee and Babu Baijnath Bajoria tried to secure a reduction in the income-tax and excess profits tax surcharges but failed, as also Mr. Lalchand Navalrai's efforts to reduce the postal charges.

All the clauses were passed without an amendment.

During the third reading Maulvi Abdur Rashid Chaudhury, who had complained of having been denied an opportunity to speak on the first reading, was cheered when he rose. He said that since the last Finance Bill was rejected nothing had happened to make the House change its attitude. Neither the Viceroy nor the Secretary of State had done anything to induce the House to change its view nor to create any war enthusiasm in the country, he complained that taxation introduced as a war measure had continued after the war. Supertax imposed during the last war was an instance. There was the suspicion that taxation now imposed would also continue for ever.

Mr. Chaudhary proceed to comment on the shortcomings of the war propaganda, but the Chair again reminded the speaker that he must make his speech consistent with the third reading.

After Mr. Chaudhury, one or two other members wanted to speak, but the leader of the House reminded the members of the agreement among the parties not to make any speeches during the third reading and of the President's statement that he would see to it that that agreement was carried out.

CLOSURE APPLIED

Closure was therefore moved and accepted and the House divided on the motion that the Bill be passed.

The Bill was passed by 40 votes to 19, the Muslim League and Congress Nationalist Parties voting against it.

Sir H. P. Mody and Sir Cowasji Jehangir did not vote.

EXCISE DUTY ON TYRES AND TUBES

During the discussion on the Bill to levy an Excise Duty on tyres and tubes, the Finance Member announced that he contemplated that if it was possible to do so administratively tyres for bullock carts would be exempted from the duty. Tyres for bullock carts, he said, represented an innovation which must be encouraged by every means possible because of the beneficial effect on roads and on the animals. For that reason he was prepared to make every effort to prevent any increase of the price in the case of tyres used for these carts. (Laughter).

In reply to the argument put forward by Sir Homi Mody and Sir Raza Ali in favour of an equivalent import duty, Sir Jeremy Raisman pointed out that without a proper examination of the position of the industry an equivalent import duty could not be levied as it would have a protective effect.

PREVENT DISCRIMINATION

Sir Raza Ali strongly urged that the conditions under which Indians were employed in the tyre factories established in India should be investigated so as to prevent any discrimination between Indian and European employees. It was scandalous, he declared, that any such discrimination should be permitted or that there should be no law in the country to enforce equality of treatment in this matter.

Sir Jeremy Raisman explained that he had not enquired into the detailed constitution of these companies, matters to which Sir Raza Ali referred must come under examination if and when protective considerations came up.

In answer to Babu Baijnath Bajoria, the Finance Member said there were four tyre companies established in India and gave their names.

The Bill was passed without an amendment.

E. P. T. ACT

The House passed the Bill further to amend the Excess Profits Tax Act, mainly to provide for the consequences of a change in the period of charge and the rate of the excess profits tax.

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar moved consideration of his Bill to continue for another year the protective duties on iron and steel manufactures, silver thread and wire and sugar.

The Commerce Member referring to the iron and steel industry observed that it was possible that this industry had after all the years of protection it had enjoyed and after all the sacrifices made by the consumer might find itself in a position to stand on its legs, and the long period of protection for the industry might either come to an end or the quantum of protection, if at all, might very materially be reduced. But the present was not the time to come to any settled conclusion on this question. Hence the decision to continue the status quo for another year.

Further discussion was adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

Italians Suffer Heavy Losses

Greeks Repulse Tank Attack On Albanian Front

ATHENS, March 22.

"Friday was yet another bad day for the Italian troops in Albania. Greek artillery fire caused heavy losses in both men and material to the Italians. Petrol and ammunition dumps suffered considerably," declared official spokesman.

The Greeks, he said, were continually receiving confirmation of overwhelming losses sustained by the Italians.

The spokesman added that Italian prisoners include 1919 class Italian reservists who recently arrived in Albania and who admit that the Black Shirts used threats to drive them to fight.

Except for a tank attack which was repulsed and one tank captured, Italian activity in Albania on Friday was confined to patrol reconnaissance and artillery fire, states an official communique issued at the Greek Headquarters.

The Athens Radio also quotes a statement by the Ministry of Public Security, which says enemy aircraft bombed Prevesa causing slight damage to buildings as also the Islands of Chios and Mytilene where there were no casualties and damage was insignificant.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S HUGE EXPENDITURE FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE

ANKARA, MARCH 22.

A SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT OF 30 MILLION TURKISH POUNDS FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE WAS VOTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE, DURING THE PRESENT YEAR THEREBY REACHES 174 MILLIONS, WHICH IS NEARLY A HUNDRED MILLION MORE THAN THE ORIGINAL ESTIMATE.—REUTER.

OBITUARY

LONDON, March 22.

The death has occurred at Liverpool of Peter Vlasto (62), an eminent Greek poet and Lexicographer, formerly of Ralli Brothers, India. His death was due to pneumonia contracted while on duty as air-raid warden.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 22.

Sir Richard Durming Holt, one of the most prominent figures in British and International shipping, died at Liverpool, at the age of 72. He was the head of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company (Blue Funnel Line), the Ocean Steamship Company and the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company.—Reuter.

Preventing Spread Of War In Balkans

Unanimity Of Views Between Turkey And Britain

ANKARA, March 22.

M. Sarajoglu, Foreign Minister attended a meeting of the Cabinet at which he reported on his conversations with Mr. Eden.

It is learned that the conference gave further proof of the complete identity of Anglo-Turkish views in their desire to prevent the war spreading to the Balkans. The two statesmen presumably discussed plans for achieving this end and Mr. Eden told M. Sarajoglu what Britain was doing to help Greece.

The meeting at Cyprus between Mr. Eden and M. Sarajoglu, Foreign Minister of Turkey is welcomed by Turkish newspapers as another demonstration of the identity of views between the two countries.

The "Yeni Sabah" says, "Details of the interviews naturally remain a secret, but what matters is the complete identity of views which was again confirmed and constitutes a factor of confidence and security."—Reuter.

LORD ERROL'S DEATH SENSATION

African Servant Narrates Events On Night Of Tragedy

NAIROBI, March 21.

An African servant employed by Lord Erroll was the outstanding witness when the enquiry into the death of Lord Erroll was resumed here on Friday in the crowded court.

Lady Broughton, whose husband Sir Delves Broughton is charged with the murder of Lord Erroll was present for the second successive day.

The African servant told of the visit by Sir Delves Broughton to Lord Erroll's house early on the evening of Jan. 18. Lord Erroll was out but Sir D. Broughton waited and on Lord Erroll's return the two appeared to be unfriendly.

Sir D. Broughton talked very loudly and Lord Erroll did not look pleased.

There was a dinner party for eight at Lord Erroll's house that night. Sir D. Broughton had been invited but he did not arrive but Lady Carberry and Lady Broughton had dinner there.

The witness added that he had often seen Lady Broughton at Lord Erroll's house.—Reuter.

BASES IN WEST INDIES TO BE LEASED

LONDON, March 22.

It is understood that there is a likelihood of an agreement being signed early next week between Great Britain and the United States of America for leasing for 99 years the bases in the West Indies.

American experts who have been working details of the agreement here are now reported to have completed the task.

It is likely that the agreement will be signed by the Premier with Lord Cranborn and Lord Moyne.—United Press.

Roosevelt May Visit Duke Of Windsor

NEW YORK, March 22

The suggestion that President Roosevelt may visit the Duke of Windsor, Governor of the Bahamas, at Nassau during the President's holiday cruise is made by the Miami correspondent of the "New York Daily Mirror."—Reuter.

Flying Dreadnought To Guard Atlantic

U. S. NAVY TO CONVOY WAR SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN

WASHINGTON, March 22.

THE OPINION THAT THE UNITED STATES NAVY WOULD SHORTLY BE CONVOYING UNITED STATES WAR SUPPLIES TO BRITAIN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WAS EXPRESSED BY NAVAL SOURCES HERE ON FRIDAY IN A PRIVATE CONVERSATION.

THE MEASURE WILL BE TAKEN PROBABLY WITHIN A FEW DAYS, REUTER WAS INFORMED BY ONE SOURCE.

LARGEST BOMBER OF WORLD

The largest and most powerful bomber in the world will shortly make its trans—Atlantic test flight, says a New York message. It is an 82 ton douglas "B" 19 and is capable of flying nonstop across the Atlantic dropping 18 tons of high explosives and flying back to its base.

Particulars of this flying dreadnought are given in the "New York Sun" by Sherman Altick, who says not only is it the largest military plane ever built, but it carries as well a bomb load of high calibre, machineguns in power driven turrets and rapid firing cannon, while it has been designed to be operated effectively above anti-aircraft range.

It has accommodation for a crew of ten, but if used as troop transport, it could carry 152 men with equipment.

Altick adds that the machine's landing gear alone weighs five tons, it has 42,200 horsepower engines, a cruising speed of 180 miles per hour and a fuel storage capacity of ten thousand gallons.—Reuter.

How Mexico Betrayed Republican Spain

Delivery Of Aeroplanes After Payment Of Money Held Up

The following cable has been received from London:

The story of a treasure worth £31,250,000 that could not be sold and of several aeroplane engines that could not be bought is related in a New York cable to the "Daily Mail."

The story begins two years ago when Senor Indalecio Prieto, War Minister of Republican Spain, arrived with gold and jewels in Mexico city. The treasure was the property of the Spanish Republic, and could not be sent to the United States unless a large import duty was paid. Senor Prieto, however, had no money beyond the treasure.

But in Mexico city were aeroplane engines bought by Spain never delivered. The Mexican Government would not allow the re-sale of the engines unless a bond for £25,000 was posted. So in Mexico the engines stayed.

Lately it was revealed that the Canadian Government have posted the required bond and bought the engines. Senor Prieto thereupon paid the duty with Canadian money and brought the jewels to New York for sale.—Reuter.

JOE LOUIS WINS ON TECHNICAL KNOCK-OUT

DETROIT, March 22.

Joe Louis defeated Abe Simon on a technical knockout in the 13th round of the world heavyweight title fight.—Reuter.

DE BARDOSSY LEAVES MUNICH

BERLIN, March 22.

De Bardossy, the Hungarian Foreign Minister, left Munich this morning.—Reuter.

KATJU ILL IN JAIL

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, ex-Minister of the United Provinces is lying ill in Naini Central Jail. He has lost 20 pounds in weight and is having temperature. Two of his teeth were extracted today.—United Press.

"Lech" And "Nordernes" Preparing To Run Blockade

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 22.

There are persistent rumours here not only that German cargoships "Lech" and "Nordernes" are preparing for a blockade-running attempt, but that they will be joined in their dash by Italian freighters now laid up in Brazilian ports.

It is suggested that the German and Italian ships would then proceed to France under "protection" of Nazi warships at present reported in the Atlantic.—Reuter.

Thomas Cain, Britain's New Air-Raid Hero

Rescued 34 People Trapped Under Blazing Factory

LONDON, March 21.

To the long list of Britain's air raid heroes has been added the name of John Thomas Cain—"Buster" to his friends a "Devil-may-care" coster boy. At 16 he becomes the youngest George Medal Winner for helping police officers to rescue people trapped under a blazing factory.

"Buster", youngest of a family of 13, assists his mother in the family costermonger business which they started after their shop had been demolished by bombs and their horse killed. "Buster" and his father after their shop was wrecked took work with the demolition firm, but "Buster" was found to be under 18 and had to go back to selling fruit. His father injured on the demolition work is now in hospital.

"Buster" was playing snooker in the local Working Men's Club when interviewed by Reuter. He told how they worked their way through the wreckage of the shelter under the factory and rescued 34 people and then picked their way through a cluster of electric wires into the ruins of the factory to bring out eight men five of whom were dead just before the building collapsed.

"Buster" also told how previously he had crawled under a wrecked public house and saved nine lives "but that time there was nobody to take note of it."—Reuter.

NAZI PLAN FOR MIDDLE EAST

Big Programme To Conquer World From Danube To Bay Of Basra

NEW DELHI, March 20

German designs on the Middle East as well as Europe are revealed in a report prepared several years ago by three Germans with established connections in the Middle East. This document which has recently come to hand clearly shows the nature of Germany's ambitions.

TO BAY OF BASRAH.

The German Middle East experts who compiled the report, explain that, in their view, cultural propaganda is more important than economic penetration in preparing the way for the spread of German influence in the East.

They explain that their aim is "to labour for the acquisition in the near and Further East of the means once promised to us by the Bagdad railway," and add, "to conquer the whole of the eastern world from the Danube to the Bay of Basrah would be to break the chains by which Europe has fettered our hands."

SPY WORK.

To achieve this aim a policy of ingratiation and flattery is recommended, while the propagation of German influence would be conducted by agents ostensibly carrying out studies and researches of a scientific nature in order to disarm suspicion.

The areas to which German cultural propaganda was to be principally directed were Turkey, Egypt and Iran.—A. P.

100 INJURED IN AZAMGARH RIOT

Armed With Lathis People Enter Town And Attack

LUCKNOW, March 21.

About 100 persons were injured, according to a local daily, as a sequel to a sudden communal outbreak at Azamgarh last night when about 250 people armed with lathis entered the town. It is alleged that several Hindus were attacked and their houses and shops looted.

The police arrived at the scene of the occurrence. Armed police patrolled the town the whole night.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been promulgated.

A communal clash was averted at Chandausi during Chalum due to tactful handling of the situation by the Police.—United Press.

YOUTH FOUND ALIVE UNDER DEBRIS

LONDON, March 22.

Donald Clarke, the policeman who had been rescued from under the debris in Clydeside, lied in an infirmary on Friday night.

Another man John Cormack, aged 20, was found in the wreckage alive.

The first thing he asked for was a cup of tea and then told his rescuers that a girl was lying not far from him, believed to be still alive. He also spoke of other people entombed further back in the wreckage.—Reuter.

Enemy Planes Over Malta

Malta had two air raid alarms to-day when enemy aircraft approached the island but no bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW, March 21.

Ten candidates were selected to-day at Lucknow for being trained as air pilots.—A. P.

Mrs. Manorama D. Naik, Joint Hon. Secretary, "F" Ward District Congress Committee who was arrested on Saturday.

Harihar B. Sharma, 'B' Ward District Congress Committee, who was arrested on Saturday.

Mohanlal C. Dharia of 'C' Ward District Committee who was arrested on Saturday.

THREE CITY SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. C. Dharia, Member of the "C" Ward Congress Committee, Mr. Harihar D. Sharma, Member of the "B" Ward Congress Committee and Mrs. Manorama D. Naik, Secretary of the "F" Ward Congress Committee who had been selected by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for offering Satyagraha in the city this evening were arrested in the early hours of the morning to-day.

Mrs. Naik was taken to Yeravda for detention. Mr. Dharia and Mr. Sharma were taken to Thana.

The next batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay proposes to offer Satyagraha on Tuesday.

In the Bombay Suburban District, Mr. Jankiprasad Sinha, Secretary of the Trombay Island Congress Committee was arrested this morning while offering Satyagraha at Mahul village near Chembur. He was taken to Kurla for trial.

Arrest At Chembur

(From Our Correspondent)

Bandra, March 22

Janki Prasad Singh, Secretary of the Trombay Congress Committee, offered Satyagraha this morning at 9-30 a.m. in the village of Mahul, Chembur, by shouting anti-war slogans. He was arrested by Sub-Inspectors Dhowle and Rane.

Pralhad Patel Arrested At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Mr. Prahlad Purushottam Patel was arrested to-day while offering Satyagraha at Narodia, a village near Ahmedabad.—A. P.

Convictions At Dehra Dun

DEHRA DUN, March 21

Brahmchari Harijiwan, a Congress worker, has been sentenced to six months' R.I. and fined Rs. 75 in default three months' further imprisonment, in connection with Satyagraha.

Pitambardatt, Darshanlal and Gourish Varma, have been sentenced to nine months' R.I. and fined Rs. 75. In default three months' more, ten months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine in default three months' more and one year's R.I. and Rs. 50 fine in default two months' more respectively for offering Satyagraha.

Swami Kewalanand of Rikhikesh, was today acquitted of a charge of inciting people to offer Satyagraha.—A. P.

Rajendra Prasad

PATNA, March 21.

Enquiries in the Sadaquat Ashram reveal that Dr. Rajendra Prasad will arrive at Patna from Wardha on March 25. After staying here for a day or two Dr. Rajendra Prasad will proceed to Muzaffarpur to deliver the Convocation address at the Bihar Sanskrit Association.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is expected to go back to Wardha on April 1 next.—United Press.

Assam Premier Spins In Jail

SHILLONG, March 21.

The seven Congress members of the Assam Legislative Assembly lodged in the Jorhat Jail have spun 4,00,000 yards of cotton yarn during their two months' jail confinement. Mr. Sankar Chandra Barua has established a record with his six pounds of hand-spun yarn, while Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, ex-Prime Minister of Assam, comes second with three and half pounds. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, ex-Finance Minister, spun yarn weighing one pound and a half.

The Congress M.L.As confined in other jails also ply the 'charkas' as a regular item of their daily routine.—United Press.

Compensation For Surplus Cane-Growers

PATNA, March 21

Mr. R. E. Russell and Mr. E. R. J. R. Cousins Advisers to the Governor of Bihar elucidated certain points in Bihar's budget for the year 1941-42, at a Press Conference this afternoon.

It was revealed that when provision for the various measures has been made to which the Government are committed such as compensation to growers of surplus sugarcane, grant of a cost of living allowance to low paid Government employees rehabilitation of the co-operative movement, etc., but for which no budget provision had been made, the anticipated surplus of 31 lakhs might be wiped off. A. P.

The meeting of the Travancore Legislative Assembly, commences on March 31.

BENGAL CENSUS ECHO:

Huq's Counsel Refutes Charge Of Defamation

Seeks Protection Under Explanation 2 Of Sec. 499 I. P. C.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Mr. S. M. Murshed, counsel for Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, showed cause before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day why a process should not be issued against Mr. Huq on a charge of defamation, on a complaint lodged by Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, an advocate of the Calcutta Police Court, in connection with his (Mr. Huq's) statement of Mach 2 on the Census operations in Bengal, wherein he had made allegations against Hindu lawyers, professors, etc.

Mr. Murshed submitted that if a whole or a very large and indefinite class of persons was defamed, no one particular individual of that class had the right to action, and that if an indefinite number of persons of a definite or indefinite class are defamed, no individual could maintain action, except in certain special circumstances. The statement of Mr. Huq, said the counsel, did not attack all the Hindu lawyers, professors, etc. but some large indefinite number of them. The counsel submitted that no action under explanation 2 of section 499 (defamation) could lie.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee, counsel for the petitioners, submitted that Mr. Huq in his statement had said that certain classes of persons, namely, Hindu lawyers, professors, teachers, etc. combined to do a certain act, namely, the inflation of their numbers, which, the counsel declared, was a distinct offence under section 9 of the Census Act. Mr. Huq had made a definite attack on class, which he himself made distinct and definite by the use of the word "combination."

Orders were reserved for March 26.

The court-room was overcrowded.—United Press.

CONVICTIONS AND ARREST IN PUNJAB

LAHOREE, March 22

Following convictions and arrests are reported in connection with Congress Satyagraha:—

RAWALPINDI: Shorilal Jain, a cloth merchant was arrested this afternoon.

JULLUNDER: Benarsidas, Secretary, Phillaour Tahsil Congress Satyagraha Committee and Kaviraj Rammurti, Secretary, Noormahal Primary Congress, sentenced to one year's R.I. and fine of Rs. 300 each, in defalut 6 months' further inmprisonment.—A. P.

ARRESTS IN MEERUT DISTRICT

MEERUT, March 22

Following Satyagrahis have been arrested at different places in Meerut, under the Defence of India Rules:—

Ramdas, Risalsingh, Murlisingh, Oomalsingh, Shibbasingh, Ch. Nathoosingh, Naubatsingh, Chatarsingh, Abdulkadir, Murarilal, Khazansingh, Tugalsingh, Hargyansingh, L. Shionatsingh, Dr. Nainsingh, Tejsingh, Tarifsingh, Hariram, Debsingh, Ghasiram, Mukhtarsingh, Sriram, Harbanssingh, Arjansingh, B. Nathoosingh, Baldevsingh, Seeram and Tikaram.—A. P.

MORE CONVICTIONS IN MADRAS DISTRICTS

MADRAS, March 22

Following further Satyagraha convictions are reported from the Districts:

Mr. V. Shrinivasulu Reddy, Member, Nellore District Board, was sentenced to three months' R. I., and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. P. D. Chinnaswami Reddiar, Secretary, Taluk Congress Committee Ulupuram and member, South Arcot District Board, was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50 in default further one month.

Mr. Paladurthi, Subba Rao Cuddapha was sentenced to four months R.I. and a fine of Rs. 300.—A. P.

HARIJAN SATYAGRAHI ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, March 22

Lalsingh, Harijan Congress worker, was arrested this afternoon when he offered Satyagraha in Banker village.

Avanindrakumar, a college student and a member of the Boys' Patriot Association, was arrested this evening when he raised anti-war slogans.—A. P.

A.-I. CONFERENCE OF TEXTILE WORKERS

To Be Held Either In Nagpur Or Bombay

NAGPUR, March 21.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, Bombay, has accepted the proposal of Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Nagpur Textile Union to convene an All-India Conference of Textile Workers to consider the question of pressing the demands of textile workers in view of textile industry "making excessive profit due to war". The Conference may be held either in Nagpur or in Bombay.

The Ahmedabad Labour Association and various other textile centres have been approached to state their views on the advisibility of holding the Conference.—United Press.

Alleged Defiance Of Defence Of India Act

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 21

At Vardhman company's shop and warehouse the police have been carrying on search from Thursday morning and are still continuing it.

It is said that on receiving information about the attempts of the firm to send tea into Cutch State limits in defiance of latest notification of the Government under Defence of India Act prohibiting export of tea into Cutch limits, the Agency Police issued a search warrant and extradited the same as shop etc., are situated in Rajkot State limits and made surprise raid. Several papers are reported to have seized by the police.

Today police unsealed the shop of Wardhman Company.

Wardhman Campany's Warehouse Sealed

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, March 21

The Agency police officers sealed the shop and warehouse of Wardhman and Company, tea merchants in State limits in the presence of State Police officers.

Two houses and a tea godown in State limits were raided last night by the Agency police. One of the suspects named Jarmal Kasturchand serving in Agency Secretariat and the other named Jayantilal are alleged to have absconded. The suspects were doing business under the name of Wardhman Sone.

'BLITZ' RAID ON WAY-SIDE STATION

Planning For Post-War Construction

AMRIT LAL OJHA'S ADDRESS AT FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

NEW DELHI, March 22.

A suggestion that a small body composed of eminent Indian industrialists and Indian public men should be constituted into an Industrial Reconstruction Council to undertake investigations with regard to industrial reconstruction in the post-war period, was made by Mr. Amrit Lal Ojha, President of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, in the course of his speech at the fourteenth annual meeting of the Federation held to-day at Delhi.

NEW CHANNELS OF TRADE

In executing the war orders on behalf of His Majesty's Government, said Mr. Ojha, the Government of India had come into possession of very valuable information as regards the capacity—present and potential—of the various Indian industries, as also the scope for the establishment of new industries. All these valuable materials should be fully utilised by a competent committee to plan out the future industrial reconstruction of India. "If India is to equip herself to face the post-war situation", Mr. Ojha added, then the establishment of a Council, as suggested above, would be an essential measure as our raw materials would not be required for some time to come, particularly, at a time when the resources of the masses of the country would be nearly exhausted. As new channels for trade and new markets would come into existence during the war, it is necessary that careful consideration should be paid to these problems from now."

DRIFTING APART

Referring to the present political stalemate in the country Mr. Ojha said: "It is really a tragedy that India and England are gradually drifting apart and even in a hour of life and death struggle against the Fascist States, British statesmanship is still not prepared to change its policy and attitude towards India so as to recognise India's aspirations and clarify Britain's own war aims in their application to India. The Government have done nothing to take the rtpresentatives of the Indian public and the commercial community into confidence in regard to their war efforts and defence policy. This policy, I am constrained to say, is also illustrated in respect of their conduct of administration with regard to important key departments such as Defence and Supply, their refusal to accelerate the policy of Indianisation of Defence and Civil Services, and their action in importing non-Indians for services even from the Colonies and the Dominions. This has created a feeling that while Britain wants India to help her in her hour of need, she is not herself prepared to reciprocate by any tangible action."

DEFENCE INDUSTRIES

Mr. Ojha next referred to the question of establishment of Defence industries and welcomed the recent establishment of the aircraft factory at Bangalore. In this connection, he paid his tribute to the perseverance and tenacity of purpose with which Mr. Walchand Hirachand carried on his endeavours in bringing this industry into existence. As regards the project of ship-building undertaken by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the speaker hoped that this would be successful in due course and India would have fully developed national ship-building industry on a scale large enough to meet the requirements of large maritime trade and vast coastline. "In fact", he said, "the commercial community has felt since a long time that had India possessed an adequate mercantile marine of her own, the acute difficulties about shortage of tonnage which has been one of the main causes for blocking up of large quantities of exportable goods even for the permissible markets could well have been avoided and the Indian primary producer would have been able to secure an appreciably higher price for his goods. I trust the Government of India will realise the precarious position, especially for the export trade of the country, created by the absence of a national mercantile fleet and take all measures necessary to encourage national shipping".—United Press.

SUPPORT TO EXPORT TRADE

Setting Up Of Organisation Urged

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The 11th session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry commenced in the old Assembly Hall with the presidential address of Mr. Amritlal Ojha. A large number of delegates were present. Special visitors including the representatives of Australia, Sir Bertram Stevens and Mr. F. R. Picot of New Zealand and the representatives of the Eastern Group Supply Council also present.

A large number of officers of the Government of India joined the luncheon party given by the President.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Sir Shriram, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. Padampat Singhania and others spoke on a resolution regarding the industrial policy of the Government of India.

The resolution on the political situation urging the solution of the deadlock by responding to the demand for the establishment of a National Government was moved by the Chair and passed unanimously.

Similarly another resolution on the Defence industries, national shipping and representation of Indian interests on port trust, was carried unanimously after being moved by the Chair.

RESOLUTIONS

Before adjourning its session till to-morrow the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry adopted resolutions urging the establishment of an export trade organisation and development of India's export trade to neighbouring countries, and the purchase of the B. N. W. Railway when its contract expired.

Another resolution deplored the failure of the Indo-Ceylon talks, and asked for the protection of Indian nationals in the Indo-Burma Trade Agreement and equality of treatment for Indians in the Dominions, as well as the appointment of Agents of the Government of India in Fiji and British Guiana.—United Press.

COMMERCE MEMBER CRITICISED

NEW DELHI, March 22

Delegates from more than fifty commercial and industrial associations were present at the opening, this morning of the 14th annual meeting of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Mr. Amritlal Ojha presided.

Among the distinguished visitors present were Sir Bertram Stevens, representative of Australia, Mr. M. S. Hydari, representative of India on the Eastern Group Council and Mr. Duncan, Agent, B. N. R.

PROTECTION DEMANDED

The first resolution was moved by Mr. D. P. Khaitan (Calcutta) as follows:

"While noting the statement made on behalf of the Government of India that industries needed for the prosecution of the war would be given assistance and protection after the period of the war, the Federation feels that more specific and definite lines of policy of protection and encouragement should be laid down not only in regard to industries which are essential for war purposes but also in regard to such other industries as have been established to meet the needs and requirements of the people of the country, particularly owing to the diminution in foreign imports.

"The Federation is of opinion that such encouragement should be given as is found essential either through protective duties or grant of subsidies or purchases on behalf of Government department, or in any other suitable manner. In giving such assistance, however, the Government should not be rigidly bound to the criteria for grant of protection laid down by the Indian Fiscal Commission nearly twenty years ago, while the machinery for investigating and determining the claims for protection should not be so cumbersome or dilatory as hitherto."

Mr. Khaitan, criticising the Commerce Member's recent speech in the Assembly, said that he had not the slightest doubt that the Commerce Member was doing his best for the country from the difficult situation he was placed in, but there was no reason why he should find fault with the commercial community for putting forward their demands which were necessary for the development of industry.

The commercial community knew what its interests were and what was needed for the development of the industry. The Government must make a frank declaration about what they intended to do for creating confidence in the minds of the capitalists in order to enable them to start new industries and develop the existing ones.

Referring to the suggestion of the Commerce Member that industrialists should conserve their resources during the war, Mr. Khaitan said that before making such a suggestion the Commerce Member should give advice to the Finance Member to leave their resources with them in order that they may be conserved.

Mr. Shri Ram wanted the House to tell the Commerce Member that it was his duty to see that the walls of protection were raised sufficiently high in order to ensure that the industries did not suffer after the war.

The resolution was supported by several other speakers including Lala Padampat Singhania (Cawnpore), Mr. J. C. Setalvad (Bombay), and Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans (Lahore), and passed unanimously.

The Burma Senate passed a resolution unanimously recording appreciation of the "great and statesmanlike speech broadcast by President Roosevelt and thanking Mr. Roosevelt "for the valuable help he had given and was given in all possible directions to the Empire and its Allies."

Ribda Looted

Victims Beaten: Telephone Wires Cut Off

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 22.

The railway station of Ribda situated on the Gondal Railway between Rajkot and Gondal and the houses of two Station Masters were raided and valuable property carried away by gangsters who took care to cut off telephone and telegraphic connections before starting operations. The victims are alleged to have been tied with ropes and beaten. Because of cutting of wires information could not reach either Gondal or Rajkot. The Agency police have left for Ribda for investigation.

U. P. Govt. Urged Not To Make Changes In Husainabad Trust Act

LUCKNOW, March 21.

A request to the Provincial Government not to make changes in the Husainabad Trust Act was made by the Oudh Political Pensioners' Association at its last meeting.

The Government were reminded that any amendments in the act contrary to the age-old treaties entered into by the kings of Oudh with East India Company would not be acceptable to the members of the Association

Another resolution protested against the stoppage of 50-year-old allowances to the Trustees, and appealed for revision of the order. —A. P.

New Nationalist Hindi Daily For Bihar

PATNA, March 21.

A Nationalist Hindi daily newspaper styled the "Rashtra Bani" under the editorship of Pandit Devabrata Sashtri, Secretary, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, will be published from Patna from March 28 at the Navasakti Press.

The inauguration ceremony will be performed by Dr Rajendra Prasad on March 27.—A. P.

FINED FOR BREACH OF SHOPS ACT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hussain Dawood, a cutlery shopkeeper at Falkland Road, and Kuppa Shetty, a Pan dealer at Khetwadi Back Road, who were arrested by Inspector V. G. Sabnis under the Shops and Establishment Act on Feb. 15th, were sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 5 and one respectively for keeping their shops open after 9-55 P. M. by Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Police Court

Five Arrests On Illicit Liquor Charge

Five persons were arrested during the last two days at various places following the seizure by the police of illicit liquor amounting to nearly seven gallons.

The accused were placed to-day before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon Police Court, and were ordered to be released on bail.

More 'Bevin Boys' From U. P.

LUCKNOW: March 21.

The second batch of six 'Bevin Boys' from the U. P. will leave for England by the end of next month. These have been selected from amongst the skilled labour in Cawnpore. The first batch which formed part of a contingent of 80 have already reached England and begun their training, it is learnt.—A. P.

Story Of Pilgrimage To Sevagram

'Vizzy' Meets A Cricketer In Gandhiji's Company

Maharajkumar Sir Vijay of Vizianagram, M.L.A., writes:—

May I seek the indulgence of your columns to express a few impressions of mine which I have gathered during my recent pilgrimage to Sevagram? That it is a Mecca of Meccas, a Jerusalem of Jerusalems and a Kashi of Kashis cannot be doubted for a moment; for, the world's apostle of non-violence and Messiah of peace and goodwill lives there. I cannot exactly try to guess why Bapuji had selected that particular spot, but one thing is sure. It is almost in the centre of our dear country and has all the seals of human progress and happiness. Its is a leveller of levellers. It knows no distinctions. The one thing that binds one another in the Ashram is universal love.

AT PRAYER

I got to that holy place on the afternoon of the 24th of February. I arrived with mixed feelings of awe and expectation; for, I went there to see Gandhiji and place my services at his disposal for what they were worth. I was shown into his presence by Shrimathi Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. Mahadeo Desai was sitting with him. Mahatmaji was busy writing. It was a hut that he was sitting in and was in keeping with the life of voluntary poverty to which the greatest man of the world has dedicated himself. His characteristic smile on seeing me dispelled my doubts and fears and set me at my ease. The very thought that I was actually in the presence of Gandhiji thrilled me to such an extent that it took me quite a few minutes to gather myself. Mahadev Bhai asked me quite a few questions regarding the stone that I carry in my kidney and the one that I got removed some years ago in London. After that, I told Bapuji that I so much looked forward to be present at prayer time that evening. It is usual for Gandhiji to have a two-mile stroll every evening. I joined the walking party with great gusto, and all the while, I was listening to the talk of either Rajkumari or Mahadev Bhai, both of whom are very cultured and are finished conversationalists. To hear them speak is indeed an education. The prayer was a most interesting function. I found that all that was best in the ancient writings had been selected. Portions from the Gita and from Tulasi Ramayan were recited by all the Ashramites including Mahatmaji and his divine wife, Shrimathi Kasturba. To say that I was deeply touched is to say the least. It was Miss Premkantak, who was on a visit to the Ashram, that started the evening prayer after the Gita recital with a song on God Shiva, it being Shivarathri day. I felt it was very soothing and deeply devotional. Every note she uttered and every word she sang seem to ring in my ears even to-day.

After prayers, Gandhiji told me to come to his hut for a few minutes' talk as he had broken his silence, which made me feel all the more at home. Kasturba made kind inquiries after my mother who has been a familiar figure in the Ashram. I felt so happy that the Ashramites seemed to think in terms of her being one of their own. Next morning, the great saint made me sit next to him at breakfast, an honour that I shall treasure all my life. The affectionate attention that he and Kasturba lavished on me made me blush. All the same, it shall remain very green in my thoughts. Regarding food in the Ashram, I remember Rajkumari putting it humorously that we 'eat to live' but not 'live to eat'. To mention one more incident that comes to my mind, at breakfast, Gandhiji offered me from his own dish a little quantity of raw 'Nimka Chutney.' I, without realizing the taste of it, gladly put some on my tongue and I could neither swallow it nor spit it out in the presence of Gandhiji!! After food, Gandhiji insisted on pouring water on my hands to wash. I protested vehemently, but in vain, and the bowl that I had washed my hands in, was removed along with my food dish by his divine partner in life. My embarrassment was unenviable to a degree. That afternoon, I had a long talk with Mahatmaji at which I placed myself entirely in his hands, and amongst various other subjects that were discussed, I begged of him to allow me to offer Satyagraha, and the reply that he gave me is now public property as Mahadev Bhai under Bapuji's instructions has since issued a statement to the Press.

That evening, after prayers, I heard Gandhiji in his slow and measured tones announce to th Ashramites that all those who felt equal to the strain, might proceed next morning to the fields to help in the gathering of a crop that was then ready for harvest. At the end of the prayers every evening, I found that a roll-call was made by a snappy little boy, in order to record how many yards of yarn was spun by each of the Ashramites during the day, which was most interesting.

Mahatmaji was to leave for Allahabad on the 26th to open Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, and it was my especial privilege, which I shall remember with pride for the rest of my life, to accompany him on this memorable trip. The news having gone round like wild fire, the public of Nagpur were present at the station in thousands to greet Mahatmaji. The platform was crowded with men, women and children who kept on shouting at the top of their voices 'Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-Jai.' Even European ladies and gentlemen were seen waving their hats off to this irresistible 'half naked Faqir.' We were on a passenger train that literally stopped at every station. At every halt, crowds flocked to such an extent that one could only see heads, to pay homage to the 'uncrowned king of India.' At some stations, I don't exactly remember which, I noticed even babes in arms accosting Gandhiji with cries of 'Mahatma Gandhiji-ki-Jai.' The way in which the little kids did it was so sweet. It was sheer intuition; for, every living being feels itself, unconsciously, drawn to this great charmer. The charm of his personality is so irresistible that even those who boast of being wooden, are bound to melt like ice in his presence. They gravitate towards him. Such is the power of this wonder man of the world.

One thing that struck me most was that Gandhiji was always busy. He was either at his charka, or writing something or discussing some political issue with Desai, but had never a moment for idle gossip, like most of us do in a Railway train. All he kept doing was, he returned the salutations of crowds and put out his two hands asking for money for the most admirable Harijan cause. He had the same smile on his face, whether a man put out a ten-rupee note or whether he offered a 'paisa' even. It poured with rain and we went through our methodical prayers that evening in the train. I might, in passing, add that the third class compartment which we were travelling in, was a bit leaky. The next morning a large crowd was waiting at Jubbalpore, but Mahatmaji had to detrain at Behraghat, a small way-side station, twelve miles from Jubbalpore, as some of the leaders had come there with cars, with a request that Gandhiji might get down there and catch the mail at Jubbalpore a few hours later. Gandhiji alighted at Behraghat accompanied by Mahadev Bhai, Khannu Bhai and myself. We boated on the river Nerbudda and visited the world-famous marble rocks.

Gandhiji's host at Jubbalpore was Sait Retansay Hirji. We had a hearty meal with him. From the marble rocks to the residence of Hirji, people thronged the route in thousands. At Hirji's residence, the crowd was impenetrable. The very presence of Gandhiji worked like magic and the way in which contributions poured in for the Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund at our host's residence was yet another evidence of the respect of the people for Gandhiji.

The presence of Gandhiji draws huge crowds, be it in a city or be in a jungle. In this sense, it is more than a temple or a church or a mosque; for, the attendance at one or the other of these is limited to the community which professes that particular faith—Hindus, or Christians or Muslims. But where Gandhiji's Darshan is concerned, it is a worship common to all, irrespective of caste, creed or colour. I can never forget, among other things, one little incident.

A big Marwari merchant, probably one of the richest in Jubbalpore, said that he would give Rs. 2,500|- for the Nehru Hospital; but Gandhiji's smile could have literally 'knocked him down with a feather'; for, at once he doubled the figure. We got to Jubbalpore station just in time for the mail-train and, as might be expected, the platform was filled to over-flowing. I had never in all my life received more pulls and pushes than when I was, along with Bhai Mahadev and Khannu, trying to escort Gandhiji safe to his compartment. Gandhiji was led on to the platform through a second class waiting room in order to avoid crowds, but it proved of no avail; for, people surrounded him on all sides and I found quite a number of Europeans among them. The cries of 'Gandhiji-ki-Jai' were rending the skies. We boarded the Calcutta mail. I saw people standing at the stations where the mail did not even stop. They were on trees, house-tops and standing on railings. Before we got to Cheoki, we went through our usual prayers. People had expected Gandhiji to detrain at Allahabad, but we got off at Cheoki to avoid further congestion as by that time Mahatmaji looked a bit fatigued. Even so, the Cheoki station was full. Gandhiji was escorted to Ananda Bhavan by Mrs. Krishna Hatheesing, Dr. Jeevaraja Mehta and others. Pt. Shivanath Katju, that worthy son of a worthy father, took me to his beautiful house and literally flooded me with his overwhelming hospitality. In this case it was a question of 'old school tie'; for, he is a cricketer like me.

EVOLUTION OF KANNADA DRAMA

Karanth's Lecture At Royal Asiatic Society

The various experiments made by Kannada dramatists to inculcate their histrionic works with a sense of realism and cultural background were lucidly described by the well-known Kannada writer Mr. K. S. Karanth in a lecture on Modern Kannada Drama delivered by him under the auspices of the P. E. M. All India Centre, at the Royal Asiatic Society, on Thursday evening.

The lecturer elaborately defined the different types of dramas which were popular with Kannarese lovers of the histrionic art.

OPEN AIR DRAMA

The field or open air drama had its own advantages inasmuch as it catered for indigent audiences. It had also a psychological importance as it appealed to people who had not advanced educationally, especially the illiterate village folk.

He also referred to prose plays which had for their background themes from mythology with a liberal sprinkling of romanticism. Such plays helped to catch the imagination of urban audiences. They could be utilised as a first class medium of propaganda for the purpose of social reform etc.

Kannada one act plays had for their themes stories of a social nature all depicted from modern life.

As the Indian outlook on social life and affairs concerning sex and not yet been wholly established, the dramatist had to limit his play to a very feeble effort.

SHAKESPEAR'S INFLUENCE

It was not far-fetched to say that Shakespearean style had crept into Kannada drama Puttapa's Jalagara, Karukshetra and Sirashana were glaring examples of this influence.

To be perfected to suit modern requirements the Kannada drama had yet to go through a stage of considerable evolution and towards that end the efforts of most playwrights were being directed. Given time, encouragement and support, the speaker had every hope that success would be their reward.

2 A FLOWERY ROMANCE

Second week with plenty of FUN & FROLIC!

See her sing! See her act!!

SHANTA HUBLIKAR

IN Prabhat

with P. Jairaj, Vatsala Kumtekar, M. Musharaf, Kalyani, Majid etc.

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There were (9) Nine All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful Competitors gets (Rs. 166-1) Rupees One Hundred and Sixtysix and Anna one only.

BURJOR B. DUBASH,
Jassim House, Cuffe Parade,
Colaba, BOMBAY.

M. MANJI,
C/o Ladhha Ebrahim,
2nd Floor, Nishanpada Road, BOMBAY.

Ahmedabad

B. H. CONTRACTOR,
Bhatwady, Golwad
Khadia, AHMEDABAD.

Asansol

ABDUL SATAR SHAKOOR,
Adam Store, G. T. Rd., ASANSOL.

Hubli

B. DAVID,
Retired Inspector of Police, HUBLI.

Karachi

ALIMOHOMAD AHMED MOORAJ,
C/o Ahmed Mooraj, M. S. Khoradhar,
KARACHI.

EBRAHIMJI ESSAJI ANTARIA,
Bunder Road, KARACHI CITY.

Sendhwa

V. M. SHAH,
Bombay-Agra Rd., SENDHWA,
(Indore State).

V. M. SHAH,
Bombay-Agra Rd., SENDHWA,
(Indore State).

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations
A	5
B	16
C	1
D	3
E	10
F	18
G	6
H	8
I	15
J	9
K	4
L	7
M	13
N	17
O	12
P	11
Q	2
R	14

TWO ERRORS

There were One hundred and One entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 5) Rupees Five only.

Sorab J. Desai,
Marine Chambers, New Marine Lines,
FORT.

M. S. Wagle,
Churchgate Street, FORT.

Vajeshanker Jivram,
C/o Sheth Jayaraj Vasanji,
73, Napean Sea Road.

Narsing Moti,
Driver, Kasinath Hall, 29-A,
Napean Sea Road.

Narasinga Rao,
Municipal Printing Press,
Napier Road, Fort.

Miss Khairoonnisa N. Barodawala,
3, Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill.

C. Makanji,
Mirvana Mansion, Top-Floor, Carmical Rd.
Cumballa Hill.

Dayabhai Nanjibhoy,
Parsi General Hospital,
Bamanji Petit Rd., Cumballa Hill.

B. John Engineer,
Haji Kasam Chawl,
No. 57, Lamington Road.

Chandrakant Khanderav Goge,
Sidik Ebrahim Mansion,
Lamington Road.

M. Chandoo,
"Gold Cornet," New Gamadia Road.

Gunvant Khatau,
Hari Bhuvan, Tejpal Rd., Gamdevi.

Miss Dinoo S. Desai,
Wadia Bldg., Wadia Street, Tardeo.

Dara R Kaka,
C/o R. D. Kaka, Piroja Mansion, Tardeo.

Shah Nandlal Girdharlal,
C/o Vohra Ladakchand Ogaddas,
Minerva Mansion, Sandhurst Road.

Ratilal S. Shah,
Gazdar Park, Sayam Bhoovan,
Chira Bazar.

Haiderali A. Jariwala,
No. 22, Khokha Bazar.

Miss Zubeda Hasanali Sajan,
Sajan Bldg., 145, Samuel Street.

V. K. Joshi,
Divya Prabhav Lodge, Champa Gally.

Hatim Mohomadali Chakiasi,
55, Dhunji Street, Parsee Gally.

Mohsinali Mohomadali,
Jafarali Janmohomad Bldg.,
3rd Floor, KHADAK.

Mohomadali Amarsinh,
161, Ripon Road, Bycalla

Haiderali A. Jariwala,
No. 22, Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.

Haiderali A. Jariwala,
No. 22, Khokha Bazar, Bombay 3.

Jayantilal K. Kamdar,
No. 9-11, Vithoba Lane, Vithalwady.

A. A. Patni,
188, Chimna Butcher St., Nal Bazar.

Madhavji Shamji,
Kachwala Mansion, Room No. 27,
2nd Floor, Bombay 9.

Gangji Geldidhia,
House No. 131, Room No. 13, Kari Rd. Lane

Chimanlal M. Mehta,
289, Shri Bhavan, 4th Floor, Block 2.
Sandhurst Road.

C. M. Mehta,
289, Shri Bhavan, 4th Floor, Block 2,
Sandhurst Road.

C. M. Mehta,
289, Shri Bhavan, 4th Floor, Block 2,
Sandhurst Road.

C. M. Mehta,
289, Shri Bhavan, 4th Floor, Block 2,
Sandhurst Rd.

Kurban Husain E. Jaorawala,
Nazar Mansion, Koliwada, Mandvi.

Kantilal Chunilal,
Jawahir Mansion, 6th Floor, Panaswady.

A. Usman,
Below Nawab Bldg., The Central Hair
Cutting Saloon, Janjikar Street.

(Continued on page 22)

Kamala—

"Those Whom The Gods Love Die Young"

By KRISHNA HUTHEESING

"I cannot think that you have gone away,
You loved the earth and light lit up your eyes
And flickered in your smile that would surmise
Death as a song, a poem or a play.
You were reborn afresh with every day,
And baffled fortune in some new disguise
Ah! Can it perish when the body dies,
Such youth, such love, such passion to be gay?

—WINIFRED HOLTBY.

On a cool May morning, in a little hill station, far away in the Kumaon hills, a small group of people had assembled to bid "bon-voyage" to Kamala who was going away to Europe for treatment. For many months she had been ill and looked but a shadow of her former self, but as she lay propped up with cushions, ready for her departure, she smiled and talked cheerfuly to those around her as if to dispel any fears they might have about her condition.

A Prisoner's Farewell

Early tat morning a prison car had brought Jawaharlal from Almora jail to bid farewell to his wife. As the car had approached he jumped out impatiently before it stopped and ran up to Kamala's room. It was going to be a short visit and every moment was precious to them both. They greeted each other with a brave smile but with heavy hearts for the future seemed so uncertain, and they knew not what was in store for them. Often they had been parted before but the gloom of impending doom seemed to tear their hearts with anguish, each trying to hide it from the other. And so the moments flew by all too soon and the time for departure drew near. Jawaharlal carried Kamala to the car as she was too weak to walk and then one by one the assembled relations and friends came up to her to wish her the best of luck. Last of all came Jawaharlal. He kissed his little daughter who was accompanying her mother to Europe and then bade farewell to Kamala. With a firm clasp of the hand he tried to give her the courage he so sadly lacked at that moment. But she understood and gave him a lovely smile which he carried back with him to his gloomy cell. The car started and soon gathering speed became a speck in the distance. In silence the small crowd broke broke up, leaving Jawahar to gaze as long as he could at the car that was taking away all that he held most dear in the world. At that moment he seemed a terribly lonely and broken down man, and for once his indomitable courage failed him as he turned away, his lips trembling as with a super-human effort he kept back the tears that welled up in his eyes.

With an effort at smiling he turned towards his aged ailing mother, who had not been able to stand the strain of parting and he collapsed. Gently he put his arms around her in a brief good-bye then he too walked away towards his waiting car which was to take him back to his prison home and uter lonliness. Once only he looked back then to wave to those

(Continued on Page 22)

OMISSIONS COMPETITION

Generally an artist when asked to submit an illustration for printing, first makes the sketch in pencil and then inks it out for a block to be prepared. The pencilled drawing is then erased out.

The artist who was asked to draw certain illustrations for the competition was somewhat careless in retracing them in ink with the result that some portions of the illustrations have not been reproduced in the printing.

In each of the illustrations A,B,C .... some part or portion has not come out. These defects or omissions are given in the series numbered 1,2,3, ... but they are not reproduced in the original size or position. You have to find out the missing part for each of the illustrations A,B,C ....

For example illustration "H" is that of a bird but a part of its wing is missing. That part is shown in No. "8" but it is in a different position and also much larger in size than the missing part in the picture. We therefore enter No. 8 against illustration "H" in the picture. You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon entering only one number against each illustration and submit as many entries as you like together with the entrance fee of annas 8 for each coupon before 16th April, 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

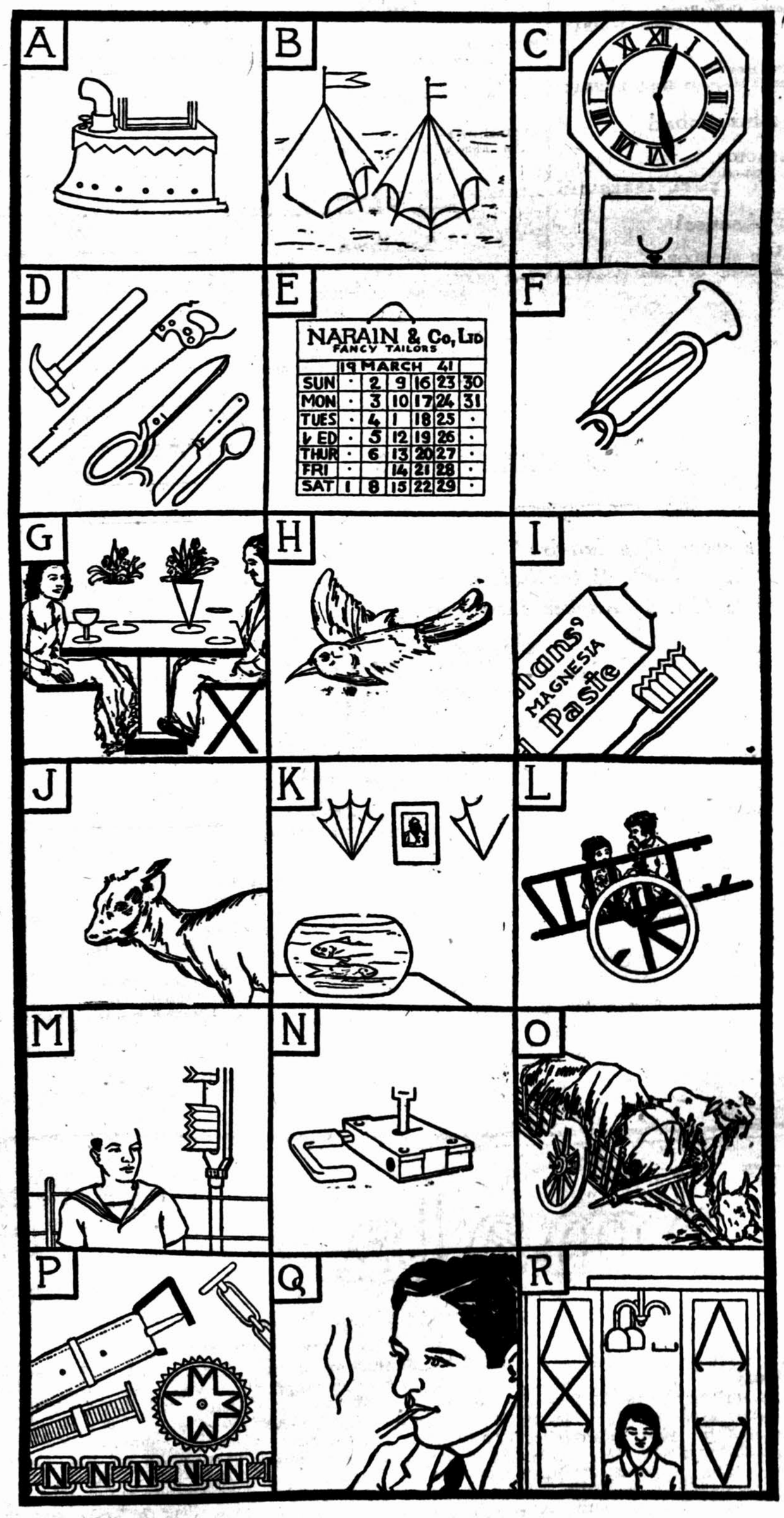
4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 16th April, 1941. the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost



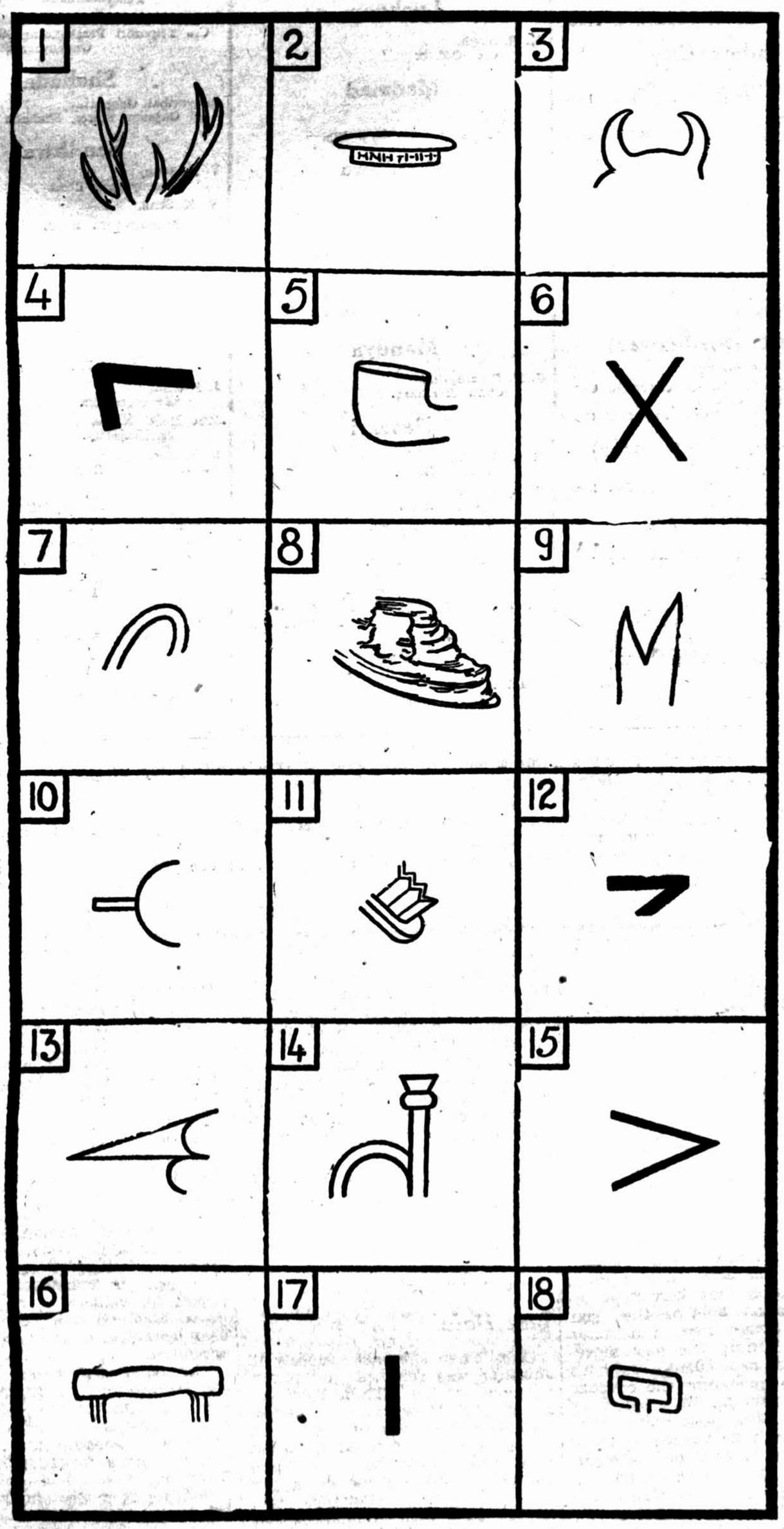
CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

16TH APRIL, 1941

Additional Entry Coupons will be given in the following issues.

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. It is licensed by the Collector of Bombay.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Omissions Competition.

23/3/'41.

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

Two Errors (Continued)

(Continued from page 19)

Narandas Nanalal,
C/o Shri Krishna Cloth Store,
Mangaldas Market.

Mulla Rajabali Rampurwala,
C/o Musaji Valibhoy Baltiwala,
Sankli Street, Byculla.

Rajabali M. Mohomadji Rampurwala,
C/o Musaji Valiji Baltiwala,
Sankli Street, Byculla.

Bhikhoobhai Govindji,
Ramdas Bhoja House, 1st Floor,
De Souza Street, Vadgadi.

Mathuradas Kalyanji,
C/o Kalyanji Uka,
No. 7-9, D. Manordas St., Fort.

Esmail Alibhoy Khiliwala,
2nd Floor, Room No. 13, Dhaboo Street,
Null Bazar.

Tukaram Kodhiba,
Seevri Cement Chawl, No. 9, 2nd Floor,
Seevri.

Bombay Suburbs

Lalji Naran,
Chuna Bhathi, Santa Cruz.

Kalyanji Gangadas Patell,
Besant Street, Amar Niwas, Santa Cruz.

Patel Madhavji Kanji,
Podar Bldg., Santa Cruz.

Miss Mais Jayakar,
Saraswati Baug, Jogeshwari.

M. Z. Parekh,
Laher Cottage, Dadabhoy Rd., Vile-Parle.

Tulsidas Devji,
Anjaria Wady, Ghatkoper.

Ahmedabad

B. H. Contractor,
Bhatwada Golvad, Khadia.

Mrs. H. B. Contractor,
Bhatwada, Golvad, Khadia.

Manaharben,
C/o J. S. Desai,
560, Dev Sheri, Lakha Patel Pole,
Sankadi Street.

Amalner

Bhatia Bachulal Haridas,
Sarki Shop, Near Farst.

Samagogha (Cutch)

Husein Ahmad Hasam,
at Samagogha (Dt. Mundra-Cutch).

Dhulia

T. Jamal Chunawala,
C/o Abdul Habib Shekhani,
Caltex Agent.

Hyderabad (Dn.)

M. A. A. J. Das & Mamd. Yusoof,
264, Photographer Hussaina Alam.

Hubli

B. David,
Retired Inspector of Police.

Indore City

Chhotalal Trikambhai Topiwala,
No. 91, Nandlal Pura Lane.

Satgurpershad,
Hathi Pala Road, 18, Dolatganj.

Jhang—Maghiana

Mrs. T. Carmody,
Station Road.

Gosain Charanjitlal,
Auto Dealers.

Dared (Kathiawar)

Navinchandra Jethalal Raval
Via Ningala.

Dhoraji (Kathiawar)

Mahomad Hasam Musani,
Musani Cycle Stores, Junagadh Gate.

Mahomad Hasam Musani,
Musani Cycle Stores, Junagadh Gate.

Junagadh (Kathiawar)

Nurmahomad A. Ghani,
A. Ghani Shop, Jail Road.

Sheikh Abdareman Ismail,
C/o Vakil Ismail Budhubhai.

Morvi (Kathiawar)

Dave Ambasanker Shivshanker,
Daryapir Street.

Dave Ambashanker Shivshanker,
Daryapir Street.

Rajula (Kathiawar)

Ambalal Nanji Pathak,
Gujarati Taluka School.

Veraval (Kathiawar)

Pathan Sidik Mahomad,
Nurmahomad Haji Ibrahim Shop.

Karachi

Fidahuseia Kadarbhai,
Jadiya Bazar.

Ibramji Isaji Antria,
Bander Road.

Jayant Vasaji Desai,
C/o Naranda Rajaram, Frere Road.

Karwar

Miss K. V. Haldipur,
C/o Haldipurkar.

Lucknow

K. N. Singh,
C/o G.T. O.

Manmad

C. S. Perumall,
Clerk P.W.D., N. S. Rly.

Mundhwa

P. V. Phadke,
Paper Mills.

Madras G. T.

Saifudin Gulamali Lordhar,
C/o Mahomadali Jiwaji and Co.,
304, Lingachetti Street.

Mandya

G. H. Devarajaiah,
Cloth Merchant.

Navsari

R. A. Faruki,
Alfaruk Hotel.

R. A. Faruki,
Alfaruk Hotel.

Jagjivandas Chhiba Bhai,
Behind Tower.

Jagjivandas Chhiba Bhai,
Behind Tower.

Ramchandra C. Chite, Tailor,
C/o Zenith Tailoring Firm, Jalalpore Road.

Nander

Abdul Alimahomad,
Hasam Nabi.

Nandoli (Kaira)

Thaker Keshavlal Narsibhai,
at Nandoli, Post Matar.

Amli (Pardi)

Patel Bhangia Jina,
At Amli, Post Pard

Panvel

Pita Bapuji & G. K. Thakar Barawala.

Poona

Mrs. M. B. Mariatia,
5, North Petty Staff Lines.

Rajahmundry

T. Subba Rao,
C/o Tripurari Prathakasam Gang,
Gandhvari Street.

Shahada

Lilavatibai Ganpatrav,
Sai Gajanan Stores, Shahada (Dt. [illegible])

Sendhwa

V. M. Shah,
Bombay-Agra Road.

V. M. Shah,
Bombay-Agra Road.

V. M. Shah,
Bombay-Agra Road.

V. M. Shah,
Bombay-Agra Road.

V. M. Shah,
Bombay-Agra Road.

Secunderabad

J. Batchia,
Photographer.

Miss Hazel Naina,
69, Kingsway.

D. B. Ramarao,
Door No. 6078, Regiment Bazar.

Sidhpur

Khatun,
C/o M. F. Kangoonwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid.

Thana

B. J. Pitale,
Ticket-Collector, Thana.

Vapi

Dalpatram Uttamram,
Bazar.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. 2nd April, 1941.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be re-adjusted accordingly.

KAMALA

(Continued From Page 19)

left behind, and the tragic look on his face made one heart bleed. The car started and soon disappeared among the winding of the mountains.

Nineteen Years Ago

Nineteen years before this incident, on a bitterly cold morning in February, in the ancient city of Delhi, Kamala had come as a bride into our family fold. I still remember vividly the seventeen year old girl—who stepped gracefully out of a decorated car, to confront host of relatives and friends who had gathered together to welcome her to her new home. She was lovely and unsophisticated and her smiling face glowed with radiant happiness as she stood by the side of her husband Jawaharlal.

They looked a fine couple, so young and so unafraid of the future. Looking at them standing at the threshhold of a new life every one sent up a silent prayer that life should hold only happiness for them both. This wish seemed to have been granted for the years passed and no cloud darkened their horizon. To crown their happiness a little daughter was born to them.

Yet all unknown to the young couple dark clouds gathered overhead and suddenly the storm burst. Politics entered the calm unruffled atmosphere of their home and life became unsettled. The whole house was affected Some were for and others against the new ideas that had crept in and had taken hold of the son and heir. Some tried to dissuade him from joining the new movement, others kept silent. Only his young wife gave him the courage and understanding he needed at that time. She told him that whatever path he wished to tread were it soft or easy, or difficult and full of thorns she would willingly stand by his side and share his life. So with this assurance Jawaharlal went ahead to follow the dictates of his heart and head.

Life changed for all those who lived in the once luxurious house. Fineries were discarded for coarse and simple khadi and Kamala gave up all comforts to follow in the foot-steps of her husband. She accepted the change as though nothing had happened even though her carefully planned life had been turned topsy-turvy.

The first time Jawaharlal was arrested it came as rather a shock, but though her own heart was filled with a dull pain and her mind with vague fears of the unknown, Kamala went about smilingly. This was the first of many partings, Kamala took up her husband's work inspite of bad-health and worked with an untiring enthusiasm that put others to shame, but she never faltered.

Ill health did not permit her to work as much as she wanted to and many weary months were passed lying critically ill in hospitals or at home. Each illness left her weaker and weaker, but her spirit undefeated.

Last Days

Once when she was seriously ill Jawahar was released on parole to come to her. There were rumours that if he gave an undertaking to keep out of politics he would be released, so as to enable him to stay with his wife. When Jawahar came home on a few days parole, Kamala's eyes lighted up with happiness but not for long. She had heard the rumour and was distressed about it. Even though she longed to have Jawaharlal with her she could not let him give an undertaking, and begged him not to even think of it. Hovering between life and death duty came first with her, and she would accept no favours.

After several years the doctors advised her to go to Europe for treatment, assuring her she would benefit by it. Kamala consented but not because the doctors had convinced her that she would get well. For she seemed to have resigned herself to almost anything, so long had she suffered.

Many months in a foreign land she suffered till at last her brave spirit could hold out no longer, and in the prime of life she passed away. Our home was never quite the same without her for the void created by her death could never be filled. We lost a beloved friend and comrade and India lost the fairest jewel in her diadem when Kamala passed away.

MINERAL-DYED KHAKI TEXTILES

Plans are being made for India's entire capacity for mineral-dyed khaki textiles to be used for Defence Services requirements.

Further large orders for miscellaneous fabricated steel buildings and components have been received from mid-east.

A general increase in the output of ordnance factories has been recorded Indian jute mills are undertaking further work on munitions supply. A large programme to construct armoured bodies for vehicles is now in progress. Machine tool control has been established and a Controller appointed.

The chief orders received by the Department of Supply during the last fortnight are 36,000 A.R.P. stirrup pumps for India, khaki drill and webbing for Australia, cotton canvas for His Majesty's Government, sandbags for Ceylon, towels for New Zealand and tents for South Africa.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Fagan Vad 11, 1997
Muslim : Safar 27, 1360
Parsi : Meher 20, 1310
Hightide : 8-57, 21-50
Lowtide : 3-19, 15-06
Sunrise : 6h. 41m.
Sunset : 6h. 51m.

MARWARI STUDENTS' UNION—The Marwari Students' Union has decided to publish "Chhatra" the Hindi Monthly Magazine which will be devoted to student movement. Its first issue will be out by the end of the month of April.

A. E. S. OLD BOYS' UNION—The annual social gathering of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday), when Acharya P. K. Atre will preside.

The programme will include Tea, Kavyagayan by Mr. G. J. Watve, Poona, Meeting and Dinner.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM—Public lecture on "How to Regain the Lost Youth" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraji in 448 Sandhurst Road, opposite Arya Pathikashram, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ—In connection with the 74th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, the following programme will be observed to-day (Sunday) which is the foundation day of the Samaj, at Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, Bombay.

6-30 a.m. Bhajan. 7-30 a.m. Divine Service by Mr. Mama Garud. 3 p.m. Sunday School Gathering. 5 p.m. Bhajan and at 5-30 p.m. Divine Service by Dr. Kashibai Nowrange.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY—The ninth anniversary and second annual social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Morar Baug, near C. P. Tank, 1st Khattar Alli, behind Hira Baug, when Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside.

SMTI. MANIBAHEN PAREKH—Smti. Manibahen Parekh of Ghatkopar was transferred from Thana Jail to Yeravda Jail on Saturday.

DEBATE AT CONGRESS HOUSE—Under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. Hindustani Classes, there will be a debate in Hindustani to-day (Sunday) in the B. P. C. C. Assembly Hall at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). The subject is "That in the opinion of this House the present form of the Satyagraha is ideal from all considerations."

Shri Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C., will preside.

MAZDAZNAN ASSOCIATION—Under the auspices of the Mazdaznan Association of Bombay, Mrs. Clarence Gasque Mother Superior Gloria will deliver a lecture in English on "The Principles of Mazdaznan" to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Industrial Insurance Building, opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay.

DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA—The 15th anniversary celebrations of the Devadiga Sudharaka Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, followed by a social drama including a dance by Miss Vimal Nadkarni, student of Prof. Rajaram Manjereker's Lalitkala Sangit Vidyalaya. Rajakarya Prasakta Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, J.P. will preside. The programme will commence at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

HINDI VIDYAPEETH—Under the auspices of Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth Vangmaya Mandal, Pandit Ayodya Prasad Goyaleeya of Delhi will deliver a lecture on "Ahimsa" (Non-violence) in Vidyapeeth Karyalaya, Marwari Vidyalaya Bhavan, 1st floor, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Mr. Shyamsunder Bajaj, will preside.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS—All the members of the B. N. G. are expected to be present in mufti at 7 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in the Congress House Compound. The adjourned Managing Committee meeting will be held on the same day after the parade in the B. N. G. Office.

SAYAJIRAO SANGEET KALABHAVAN—On behalf of the Shreemant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangeet Kalabhavan, there will be a weekly concert of Indian music to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall, Prof. Yeshvantrao, (Sangeet Kesari) will sing Chatarang songs.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS—A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, to-day (Sunday) commencing from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Jaffarkhan.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS—"Death and Beyond" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BALKAN-JI-BARI—Sports competitions of the boys and girls of all the Branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. on the Gokalibai High School ground, Vile Parle. Shri Himatlal Anjaria will preside.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL :—"Seven Sinners" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL :—"The Return of Frank James" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO :—"The Philadelphia Story" Daily at 3.30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR :—"The Howards of Virginia" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE :—"The Son of Monte Cristo" Daily 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE :—"Radhika" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY :—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END :—"Ghar-Jawai" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 9-45 p.m Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA :—"Verginia" Daily at 4-30 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
KRISHNA :—"Samajna Vanke" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL :—"Prabhat" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE :—"Raj Nartaki" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL :"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC :—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
HINDMATA :—"Qaidi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA :—"Madhu Sudan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON :—"Pardesi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY—The 20th anniversary of the late Mr. G. B. Vaidya will be held in the G. B. Vaidya Memorial Hall, Nowroji Sheth Street, Thakurdwar, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar, will preside and speak on 'The Life and the Work of the late Mr. Vaidya.'

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY—The ninth anniversary and second social gathering of the Musical Art Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Morar Baug, near C. P. Tank. Sheth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING IN DADAR WARD—Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the compound of Ice Factory at Jogeshwari Wadi, Khed Gulli, Saitan Chowky, to give a public send-off to Sjt. Ramascharya Rai Sharma who is offering Satyagraha on Thursday, the 27th, instant. Sjt. Dhirubhai B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. will preside.

RS. 1,000 SECURITY FROM VASANT PRESS KEEPER—The Director of Information, Bombay, writes: "The Government of Bombay has demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 under section 3(3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr. Ramchandra Shrinivas Hukerikar, Keeper of the Vasant Printing Press, Dharwar, because that press was used for printing a book which contained matter falling under clause (bb) of section 4(1) of the Act and has declared all copies of the book to be forfeited under section 19."

FIRING BY JHABUA STATE POLICE—The Secretary, All-India States' People's Conference writes: The All-India States People's Conference sent on March 7, 1941, Sjt. Dwarkanath Kachru to investigate into a reported firing without warning by the Jhabua State Police and a Custom Official on a group of villages who were on their way to Indore. The firing is said to have taken place at the confluence of three jurisdictions—Railway territory which is British, and Indore and Jhabua. Among the killed and the wounded are subjects of Ratlam and Sailana States.

Sjt. Kachru met and interviewed the authorities and the people in the abovementioned States. He is in possession of interesting data which will be published shortly.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE—A prayer and Harikirtan will take place in the Mahadev Mandir at Hansraj Lane, Byculla, for World Peace at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

KIRTAN FOR VICTORY—Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Varnasram Svarajya Sangha, a mass meeting of the Hindus will be held at Madhav Baug to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. to offer prayers for the success of Great Britain in the great war, accompanied with Kirtan.

"WAR WEEK" PROGRAMME FOR TO DAY—5 p.m. "Rollicking Revels" Carnival at the Cooperage, when H. E. the Governor will be present.

5 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Military Display—Route March in which the Police Band, Detachment of the Royal Indian Navy Welch Regiment, Band Detachment of Welch Rgmt., Sappers and Miners, 10/5 Maratha Light Infantry Band, Detachment of the 10/5 Maratha Light Infantry, one Military Ambulance, Four St. John's Ambulances and Armoured Fighting Vehicles will take part. The column will assemble at the Police Headquarters, Crawford Market and will march at 5 p.m. along Mahomedali Road, Sandhurst Road, Chowpatty and Marine Drive. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will take the salute at a point opposite the Parsi Gymkhana on Marine Drive.

BARRAGE DEBT MUST BE REVISED

Sind Representation To Central Govt.

KARACHI, March 20.

An official representation for a revision of the Barrage Debt is understood to have made by the Sind Government to the Government of India.

It is stated that the Sind Government has based its claim for a reduction of the debt mainly on the ground that the area under the cultivation has fallen far short of the Government of India forecast of 1936, upon which Sir Otto Niemeyer had given his award determining the amount of subvention and the manner of repayment of the debt.

It is also argued with regard to the sale of Barrage lands that the actual, recoveries are not as high as were expected, the rate realised being Rs. 105 per acre instead of Rs. 124 assumed by the Government of India.

The communication is further stated to maintain that the barrage should be considered an All-India liability and quotes such financial arrangements made in Canada, South Africa and Australia in conclusion, the Sind Government, it is understood, pleads for the writing off of the debt in lieu of subvention and if it is not possible for a partial modification of the arrangement in force now.—A. P

All Malayali Conference

In connection with the anniversary of the Malabar Muslim Night School, an All-Malayali Conference is decided to be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. at Neighbourhood House Hall, Nagpada. The Conference is expected to contribute a good deal towards the co-ordination of the various Malayali associations in Bombay on a common platform. Important matters affecting Malayalis, chiefly the betterment of poor, will be considered in the Conference. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside on the occasion. Miss Godavari Gokhale, Maulvi Abdul Salaam, and Mr. Chandy, will address the gathering. All are cordially welcomed.

Late Sir Mahomed Shah Suleman

CONDOLENCE MEETING OF BOMBAY MUSLIMS

Under the joint auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Young Men's Muslim Association, the Islamic Research Association, the Muslim Students' Union, Dairatul Adab, and the Bombay Presidency Aligarh Old Boys' Association, a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay, to mourn the death of the late Sir Mahomed Shah Suleman, will be held in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Prince Ali Khan will preside.

Among the speakers will be Sir Sultan Chinoy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Somjee, Mrs. Khadija Tyebjee, Mr. Osman Sobani, Principal A. A. A. Fyzee, Mr. Rafiuddin Munshi, Syed Murtaza Ali Khan, Mr. Alimahomed Mecklai and others.

Bombay National Democratic Union

The Secretary B. N. D. U., writes:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay National Democratic Union was held on Friday at 10 a.m., in the Servants of India Society's Hall, when Mr. B. V. Jadhav presided.

Mr. M. N. Roy, the Secretary, Standing Committee, All-India National Democratic Union, gave a report of the activities of the Union, he had during his tour, in other provinces.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav complimented Mr. Roy and criticised the attitude of the Conress and its philosophy of Amhimsa which was degenerating the masses.

It was decided to hold the meeting in the next week to draw up plans of activities and arrange for the holding of Bombay Provincial Conference of the Union.

Prominent amongst present were Messrs. B. V. Jadhav, Naushir Bharucha, W. W. Wagh, J. B. H. Wadia, L. G. Pradhan, V. B. Karnik, V. L. Subhedar and Rao Bahadur D. G. Padhye and Rao Bahadur R S. Asawale.

MUSLIM YOUTHS' MAJLIS—Under the auspices of the above "Majlis", a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Habib High School Hall, Bhimpura, Dongri 9, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) to celebrate "Pakistan Day." Mr. A. M. Thariani, Architect, Hon. Secretary of the Propaganda Committee of the 4th Annual Sessions of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League will preside. Messrs. A. Aziz, B.Sc., Aziz Lalji, Mohd. Omar Kokil, Hon. Jt. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Muslim League, Salamatullah Quereshi will speak on "Pakistan".

His Excellency H. Ichikawa, the Japanese Minister to Iran, arrived at Karachi on Wednesday from Japan by plane "en route" to Iran.

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WADIAS' Unforgettable film

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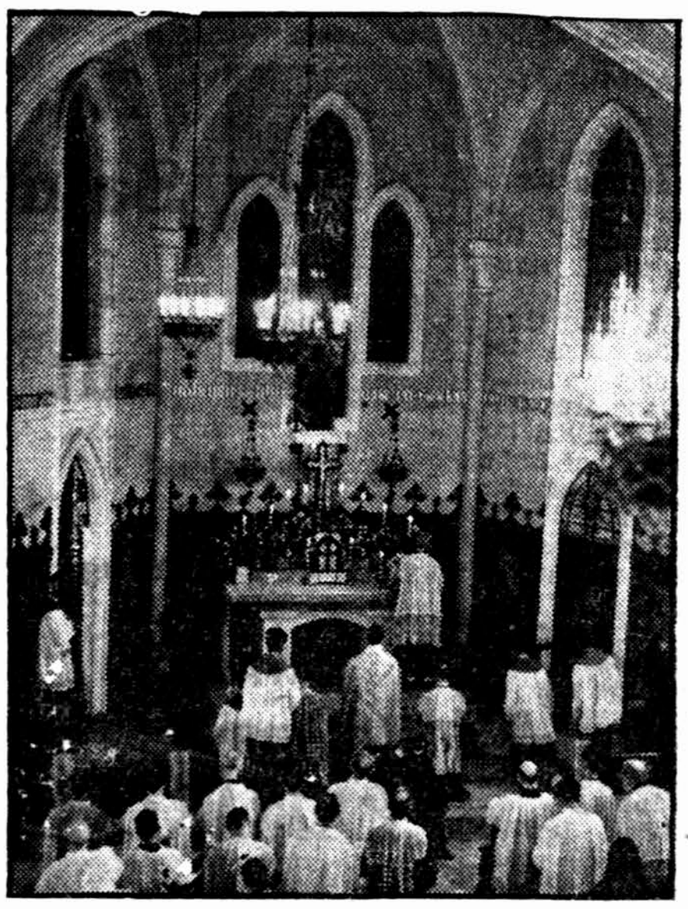

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay blessed the new chapel in the compound of St. Xaviers College, on Wednesday. The chapel *(seen on the left)* was designed by Rev. Father Palacious.

CHANGE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK RADICALLY

Call To Telugu Harijans To Unite And Advance Educationally

A meeting of the Telugu Harijans was held on the night of the 16th instant at Durpanchwadi Mahalaxmi Temple area, Bombay, under the auspices of the Telugu Seva Sangh. It was presided over by Mr. Badya Ashayya, head of the local Telugu Harijans.

Speeches were delivered by Messrs. N. C. Narsinha Acharya, B. H. Rau of the Telugu Seva Sangh and others, urging upon the Telugu Harijans of Bombay who by now have a good numerical strength in Bombay to stamp out ignorance and illiteracy from their midst by imparting education to adults and children and by infusing in them love for their mother-tongue.

Mr. Acharya said, that language was a god-given factor which necessarily drowned all minor differences on the ground of religion, castes and sub-caste. He said that the Telugus had now fallen from the high political position which they once occupied by reason of their past cultural advance which went hand in hand with their military conquests. It was upto them once more to regain their lost position by organizing themselves as members of a great language unit which their number decidedly justified. The Telugu Harijans must also co-operate and work with their local brethren whenever they could. Referring to the Harijan problem as such, Mr. Acharya said that it was not at all necessary, as was sometimes suggested by certain Harijan leaders, that they should change religion and adopt a religion, say Buddhism. But Hindu religious revival of the kind which followed in the wake of Buddism and Vaishnavism inaugurated by Ramanuja took a note of the Harijan problem and dealt with it in such a way that even Harijans attained the status of religious gurus or Alwars and were worshipped as such by orthodox Hindus. Even the founder of Vaishnavian Ramanuja, called the socalled "untouchables" 'Tirukkolattars', meaning "God's chosen few". He added that the ultimate salvation of the Harijans was ensured, not by sporadic political movements or by superficial reform legislation, but by a radical change of religious outlook of the kind which revolutionized the entire Hindu society in the 11th century. For that, much remained to be done by the Harijans themselves to advance educationally and culturally in collaboration with bodies like the Telugu Seva Sangh.

India Act Grants It And Viceroy Awards It

Issue Of Sanction Of Lakh For War By Assam Assembly

SHILLONG, March 20.

In the Assam Assembly to-day when the Premier moved a Supplementary demand for one lakh of rupees which the Government of Assam contributed to the British Exchequer in July, 1940, to help the Crown in its Present struggle on behalf of democracy Mr. Kamini Kumar Sen, Ex-Judicial Minister under Congress Coalition Government, raised a point of order again questioning the legality of the grant.

During the November session of the Assembly a Supplementary Demand of the above amount was presented by the Premier but was held out of order by the Speaker, who directed the Government to obtain proper interpretation of Sec. 150 of the Constitution Act from the Federal Court. The Advocate-General of Assam had since given the opinion that the grant was legally made under Sec. 150 and the demand was, therefore, again presented to-day.

Presenting the demand the Premier questioned the authority of the chair to interpret a question of law and in support of the contention referred to various sections of the Constitution Act and quoted several authoritative rulings.

Mr. Kamini Sen contended that the grant was not covered under Secs. 150 and 81. Referring to the Speaker's ruling during November session, Mr. Sen said that the Government ought to have obtained interpretation of the Federal Court on this grave issue, which would have set at rest the longdrawn controversy.

VICEROY DECREES

The Premier at this stage informed the House that the question was placed before the Governor-General and the Government of India had since intimated the Assam Government that there was no case to resort to Sec. 213 of the India Act and to obtain the opinion of the Federal Court. The question was very simple as India was a belligerent country.

Mr. A. Whittaker said that the destiny of India was linked with Britain and the grant was admissible under Sec. 150.

The Advocate-General in the course of a reply said that now that India had been declared a belligerent country, any grant for the Defence of India came within the purview of Sec. 150. He explained the "purposes of India" and contended that the grant by the Province for the purpose of whole India was legal.

He further submitted that it was for the House to decide whether the purpose was mentioned within the meaning of Sec. 150 and requested the Speaker to have the question decided by votes of the House.

The Speaker reserved ruling till to-morrow.—A. P.

POST OFFICE TO DELIVER SATYAGRAHA NOTICES

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 20

Curious situation has developed here regarding the Congress notices for Satyagraha which are being sent to the district authorities.

Formerly those notices were sent to the District Magistrate but a few days ago a Congress peon who took some notices for delivery to the District Magistrate was directed at the District Magistrate's bungalow to take them to the bungalow of the Superintendent of the Police.

Congress Peon Arrested

It is said the Congress peon, named Kullu delivered some notices to the orderly of the Superintendent of police the day before yesterday and asked for the signature on the peon book. The notices were taken to the Superintendent of Police who ordered of peon's arrest under Defence of India Rules on the charge of abetting the offence of doing an act preparatory to the commission of a prejudicial act. The peon's cycle was also seized by the police and not returned till yesterday.

Kullu has been sent to the District Jail lockup.

Post Office To Do The Work

In view of this development Congress officials now send notices by post under the postal acknowledgement certificate.

The question now arises and is indeed being hotly discussed in political circles, what would be the position of the Post Office which carries the notices now and has to deliver them to the Superintendent of Police.

TWO GERMANS ON TRIAL

Plead "Not Guilty" To Criminal Breach Of Trust Charge

MADRAS, March 18.

Charges were framed by the Second Presidency Magistrate today against two Germans, Baron von Dincklage and Herr Witterburg under Section 409 (Criminal Breach of Trust) for alleged misappropriation of about Rs. 7,000 and about Rs. 14.000 respectively.

Baron von Dincklage was the Madras agent of Newenhofere and Dincklage Limited and Herr Witterburg was Manager, Continental Tyres and Rubber Company Madras.

They have been brought to Madras under military escort from the Ahmednagar detention camp in connection with the case.

They are alleged to have disposed of goods in their charge allowing high discount rates just before the outbreak of war and misappropriated the amount.

Both pleaded "not guilty" and in a statement to the court denied any intention to defraud or misappropriate the money with any selfish motive.

Further hearing was adjourned.—A. P

GWALIOR LABOUR CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent).

GWALIOR, (By Mail).

The Gwalior Labour Conference was originally to be held at Hazara Maidan, near T. C. Cotton mills on the 13th March, 1941. But when preparations for the Conference were completed suddenly Section 144 was declared in the Gwalior Pargana and immediately the organisers of the Conference had to change the site six miles away at the Dault Ganj Park in Lashkar city. The Conference was presided over by Qazi Abdul Hai from Delhi. A grand procession of the President was taken out in Lashkar city and terminated in a Conference Hall which was crowded with labourers, citizens and students. In spite of all obstacles put in the way by the State authorities the Conference was a great success.

Gandhiji Responsible For Increase In Wardha's Population

WARDHAGANJ, March 22.

The Wardha District population has risen from 5,16,266 to 5,19,094 under new census The present increase of 44 per cent., it is reported, is due to the springing up of several national, educational and industrial institutions since Gandhiji's shifting to Wardha.—A. P.

Bombay Budget, An Oasis!

Sir P. Thakurdas Wants More Money For Nation —Building Activities

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" regarding the Bombay Government's Budget, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas said:—

"The budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1941-42 may be regarded as an oasis as compared to the desert of the Central Government budgets presented for the last year and this, bristling as the latter do, with new taxations of almost crushing nature. The first point which strikes one regarding the Bombay budget is how the estimated surplus for the current year has gone up from 5 lakhs to over a crore of rupees. The memorandum accompanying the budget explains this to a certain extent, but the additional income-tax receipt from the Central Government accounts for only 23 lakhs and under excise revenue one can account for only Rs. 30 lakhs. For the rest of about 50 lakhs of rupees we are told that there have been minor increases in revenue or shortfalls in expenditure. Whilst this can be said to be in the category of cautious budgetting, it is open to the qualification of overcaution to a degree which requires fuller explanation.

NATION-BUILDING ACTIVITIES

"With the substantial surplus which is now proposed to be preserved for a rainy day which the Government wish to guard against, would it not be better to lay out this money even, in a most judicious manner, on such nation building activities as have been recommended in the report of the Bombay Economic and Industrial Survey Committee? To emphasize one instance which is most pressing, in paragraph 197 of that report, a reference is made to the gross inadequacy of village road transport in the Bombay Province. It is pointed out that large numbers of villages are not connected by roads with urban centres or railway stations; that in a number of districts as much as 40 to 75 percentage of total area was not served by road at all, whilst the percentage of villages cut off totally from outside communication during the monsoon comes to no less than 70 to 80 per cent in certain districts—Thana 64.2, Dharwar 77.6, Surat 83.3, Ratnagiri 84.3 per cent.

Whilst it is proposed to spend some money in the five districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Thana, Broach and Panch Mahals under the head Villages Water Supply. I miss the important pilgrim centre of Dakor in the Kaira District which luckily escaped an outburst of diseases last year in spite of acute scarcity of water there. Temporary relief of a very minor character was made available owing to the generosity of a private philanthropist who offered Rs. 10,000. The Government of Bombay then intended to take up permanent measures to remedy the threat of scarcity of water supply at Dakor by measures to adequately feed the Gomti by rainwater. The Dakor Municipality and the Temple Committee at Dakor have been drawing the attention of Government to defective water supply in Dakor for a period of years, and I am more than disappointed that, in spite of substantial balances in the Government's hands, this danger to an important pilgrim centre is to continue. I have mentioned the above as instances where money could be spent immediately, and indeed should be spent without delay, and I sincerely hope that H.E. the Governor will examine similar omissions in the budget without fail. I cordially welcome the revision of pay of Trained Primary Teachers and trust that this will not be done in a niggardly spirit.

Whilst appreciating the picture drawn by H.E. the Governor about this Province being in a financially sound position, one cannot help suggesting that the additional taxation imposed during the last few years makes it all the more incumbent on Government to spend much more on nation-building departments and activities than has been done in the current year or is indicated in the next year. An extra strong financial position of any concern, either commercial or public, tends to expose the executive to slackness, and I respectfully remind Government of what happened under similar circumstances after the last War when Bombay had a cash surplus of about 3 crores of rupees. I, therefore, suggest that much more can justifiably be spent on activities which will either bring relief to, or tend to the advancement of, rural areas which cannot be said to be in a prosperous condition."

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Times Of India Held To A Draw

Khatau Sports' Sensational Recovery

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further progress was made in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, when two matches were played on the Bombay Gymkhana ground this evening.

In the first match, the Young Sports beat the Bhimraj Sports Club by three goals to one, while the second match between the "Times of India" and Khatau Sports Club resulted in a draw, each side scoring thrice.

The first match, which was a replay provided hockey fans with many thrills, though the Young Sports won by three goals. The Bhimraj forwards did not show their usual sting, and in defence they shone as usual. The Young Sports had a gruelling time, and it was with hard fighting that they obtained their victory.

Greater thrills however came in the second match. The Pressmen who were leading by thee goals to nil till twenty-five minutes to end, completely broke down under the Khatau pressure, and the latter's forwards who were making a desperate bid to snatch a victory, made a sensational recovery, and Adam scored two quick goals in five minutes and in the next five minutes, Bhangera put his side on level terms.

This came as a shock to the Pressmen, who never recovered from it, and despite their forwards gallant efforts to force a decision when an extra time was played, proved absolutely fruitless as the Khatau defence held out till the final whistle and lived to fight another day.

The Young Sports took the lead in the twelfth minute after start through Samuel, and the same player put his side ahead eight minutes later, as a result of heavy pressure by their forwards. The Britannia Sports Club 4-15 p.m. aged by this however, and combining well, made several good movements. The Young Sports defenders, who had experienced great difficulty in checking the Bhimraj forwards on Thursday last played brilliantly till the interval.

On crossing over, Bhimraj forced the pace, and missed a couple of good chances in the first ten minutes, but the Young Sports soon retaliated and midway Gidney increased the lead by scoring a good goal for the Young Sports. In the last quarter, Bhimraj went all out to score, and their efforts were rewarded, when twelve minutes to end, S. Tambe reduced the lead off a rebound after Lynn had saved from T. Tambe. Five minutes to end, a penalty bully was awarded against the Bhimraj Sports, but De Penha who took the bully with Thapa, failed to convert. In the last minute Bhimraj should have scored another goal, but Ismail Khan intercepted a brilliant move and cleared well.

Teams:

YOUNG SPORTS: Lynn, Mendis and Ismail Khan; Days, G. M. Khan, and Cohen; Dias, D'Mello Samuel, Gidney and De Penha.

BHIMRAJ SPORTS CLUB: Mohite, Thapa and Vaidya; D. Kawde, More and Merchande; T. Tambe, L. Tambe, S. Tambe, M. Kawde and Jadhav.

UMPIRES: Messrs. B. J. D'Souza and B. Sollis.

The second game at the evening between the "Times of India" and Khatau Sports Club provided many thrills. Khatau Sports who assumed the offensive from the very first minute, gave the Pressmen some anxious moments. They should have scored at least twice during this brief spell, but the Times defence cleared well, and Brown in goal brought off some good saves. Fifteen minutes later, the Pressmen settled down, and Thomas who made a good individual move, scored in brilliant fashion. Five minutes after this, the same player moved with E. D'Souza and put his side ahead by another good goal and two minutes later Correia registered the third goal. Credit for this goal must also go to E. D'Souza who was chiefly responsible for the initial effort.

KHATAU SPRING SURPRIZE

On resumption, the Pressmen should have gone further ahead, but some good work by the Bhimraj defence in the first five minutes held the Times forwards. The Khatau Sports however made a sensational recovery after this, and Adam, their outside left, who was playing brilliantly, scored two goals in five minutes, and five minutes later Bhangera, put his side on level terms. The game now took an interesting turn, and both the set of forwards made desperate efforts to score, but failed to come to a decision till the final whistle.

Extra time was played, and the Pressmen exerting pressure, should have scored in the first five minutes, but the Khatau defence played well. In the second period, the Khatau defence were subjected to heavy pressure, but the Pressmen failed to force a decision.

Teams:

TIMES OF INDIA: Brown, Lynn and R. D'Souza; Fernandes, Grostrate and Menezes; Mendes, Thomas, E. D'Souza, Correa and Easdon.

KHATAU SPORTS CLUB: N. D. G. Rao, Michael and Reuben; Benny, Phillips and Syed; D'Mello Bangera, Ullal, J. Rao and Adam.

UMPIRES: H. Siganporia and A. P. Fernandes.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

Ammunition Factory, Kirkee vs. Brittania Sports Club 4-15 p.m.

Lusitanians "A" vs. Deolali Sports Club, 5-15 p.m.

Karachi Goans Withdraw From Aga Khan Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hockey fans in Bombay will be surprised to learn that the Karachi Goans have withdrawn from the Aga Khan Tourney owing to unforseen circumstances. The Karachi Goans had made advance arrangements to field a very strong side, and their withdrawal at this stage will be keenly felt.

GOAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Dr. Sylvester's XI, Triumph Over Assonora 'B'

CARMONA SPORTS CLUB DRAW WITH BRITTANIA S. C.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches were played in the Goan Soccer Championship on the Cross Maidan this evening. In the first match, Dr Sylvester's XI, beat Assonora Sports Club "B" by two goals to nil, and Carmona Sports Club drew with Brittania Sports Club, each side scoring twice

In the first match, both the teams were evenly matched, and displayed good understanding. Assonora youngsters lacked finish. Midway in the first half. Thomas scored for Dr. Sylvester's XI off a corner taken by Gomes.

Soon after, a brilliant combined move on the right, saw Matthias taking a beautiful first time shot at goal completely beating the Assonora goalie.

Assonora forced the pace on resumption. and though the rival forwards made some good moves, they failed to score till the end.

In the other match. Carmona were brilliant in attack in the first half, their forwards combining well. Brittania took time to settle down, and in the second half they were all over Carmona. It was during this period that they were able to score.

Floriano scored both the goals for Carmona, while D'Mello scored for Brittania.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

Assonora "A" vs. Young Goans "B" 4-15 p.m. Goan Blues "A" vs. Mazagonian Recreation Club, 5-15 p.m.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY

The War Fund Hockey Match will be played on 3rd April at 5-30 p.m. on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

ALL-INDIA vs BOMBAY

RIVAL TEAMS:—Fazal Rahman Goal. (N. W. F. P.); C. Tapsell (Bengal) R. Back Nabi Shah (Central India) L. Back, Manna Singh (N. W. F. P.); R. Half, Durga Prasad (C. I.) C. Half. Gallibardy (Bengal) L. Half. Kishen Lal (C. I.) Right Ex- Chiranjit Rai (Bengal) Rt. in. Dyan Chand (Army) Centre Forward. Rup Singh (Gwalior) L. inside. P. P. Fernandes (Sind) Left Ex H. S Lynn. (Young Sports). Capt. J. Phillips (Kirkee United) and Owen Ferreira (B. B. & C. I.), B. N. Nimal (Kirkee United), W. Fernandes (B. B. & C. I.) and Egbert D'Souza (St. Xaviers); Dhage (Kirkee United) O. R.; A. A Hakim (G. I. P Rly.) I. R.; Nasir (Customs) C. F., J. Pinto (Customs) I. R. or J. N. Nimal (Kirkee United) J. Tellis (G. I. P. Rly.) O. R.

RESERVES

J. Jameson (Police), F. Brewin (Customs). Babu Patil (Thana Dist. Police), Woodcock (B. B. & C. I. Rly.), E. Bocarro (G. I. P. Rly.)

Dr. Viegas Inter-School Hockey

St. Sabastian G. High School beat Master's Tutorial High School by two goals to one.

The second game in the Lewis Cup (Women's Hockey) Bombay City "A" beat Zoroastrians by 16 goals to nil. This is a record for Ladies hockey in Parel.

The first game was evenly contested, and the superiority of the winners brought them success. In the second match, the Zoroastrians put up very little resistance against their opponents, and the Bombay City forwards scored as they pleased.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

St. Stanislaus High School "A" vs. St. Michael's High School, 4-15 p.m.

Vincent Club "A" vs. Christ Church and Barnes Ex Students.

GOVT. COLLEGE WIN LAHORE CHAMPIONSHIPS

LAHORE, March 22.

The Government College defeated the 'Varsity Old Boys by three goals to one, this evening, in the final of the Lahore District Hockey Championship.

The 'Varsity Old Boys scored first through Jai, and kept up the lead till the interval. After the change over, the Collegians got on top, and scored three goals through Harbans, Nanda and Som.—A.P.

A total of 10,493 broadcast receiver licences including 3,561 new licences was issued in the month of February, 1941, as against 8,970 for the corresponding period of last year.

Indian And Foreign Films In Town

Good Picture At Excelsior

War Of American Freedom On Screen

There is no new Indian film this week. 'Samajna Wanke', a Gujerati picture, 'Virginia' at Minerva and 'Prabhat' at Imperial are comparatively new.

'Pardesi' at Lamington and 'Punarmilan' at Majestic are still quite popular and the presence of Snehaprabha and Anjali Devi in both the pictures probably accounts for their popularity as well as the comparison value they offer.

'BANDHAN' TO GO.

'Bandhan' will be withdrawn from next Saturday from Roxy and 'Naya Sansar' will take its place.

'Rajnartaki' at Opera House and 'Radhika' at Pathe are getting crowded houses for the beautiful dances in them.

'Padosi' at Central is of course going quite strong, whether its Marathi version 'Shejari' is more popular, it is difficult to say. The fact is that both are getting rich audiences.

FOREIGN PICTURES.

Among the foreign films 'The Howards of Virginia' at Excelsior offered the best entertainment.

'Son of Monte Cristo' at New Empire stars Louis Howard and it is an enjoyable picture. 'Seven Sinners' at Capitol features Marline Dietrich and that is lot of recommendation. 'The Return of Frank James' at Regal is technicolour of much entertain value. 'The Philadelphia Story' at Metro featuring Katherine Hepburn, Cary Grant and James Stuart is very highly spoken of in America.

DNYANESHWAR (HINDUSTANI) AT NOVELTY

Out of the devotional pictures produced in this country one that stands out for its plea for humanity is Prabhat's 'Dnyaneshwar'. The film has proved exceedingly popular in the city. Even now, after 36 weeks' run at Central and 22 weeks' run of its Marathi version in its second run at Plaza, the thousands of city cinegoers, especially those residing in Southern Bombay, are anxious to see the Hindustani version of 'Dnyaneshwar' and it is in response to their demand that the management of Novelty talkies have decided to exhibit the Hindi version from this week. It is assured of a long run at Novelty where special arrangements for cheap seats for families have been made.

Umar Khayam episode in 'Khazanchi' shortly coming to Bombay.

Coloured Movie Film Developing Faster Under New Process

A new, quicker and better process for developing coloured movie films was announced by Dr. C. E. K. Mees, Director or Research, East Kodak Company.

The discovery substitutes a single operation, resembling the production line of automobile manufacture, for three separate developments formerly necessary.

The result, Dr. Mees said, is better quality and less risk of damage to the film, widely used by amateurs.

The emulsion on this film is in three superimposed layers, taking three images, one directly over the other. The top image is taken in blue light, as the top layer is sensitive to blue alone. The middle image is taken in green and the bottom in red light. When this film is developed all the layers are plain black and white. Each layer then has to be dyed the complement, respectively, of blue, green or red, the primary colours.

The dyes have to be put on separately, and under the old process this required a separate developing and drying for each colour. Under the new process the film goes into a continuous run. First the black and white images appear next the film moves along to where red light shines through the black layer, which is sensitive to red only and can be developed to colour in this way without affecting the two layers above.

In the third stage the blue light shines on the film from above. Finally the film passes into green light, which affects only the middle layer. A lot of green has to be used to penetrate, but this does not affect the other two layers which are already dyed. The film is then dried and used in movie projectors, where the dyes reproduce the hues of the original scene.

Chaplin Plans Films Without Comedy

It took Charlie Chaplin long enough to get going making pictures again.

But now that he has got "The Great Dictator" thoroughly launched, it seems that he's just bursting with enthusiasm. He has plans for no fewer than four, writes Rex King in "Thomson's Weekly News," London.

Two of these are shorts—two-reelers, the first he will have made since "The Kid."

But that's just to fill in time until he gets going on the main part of the programme.

Charlie has always had a hankering for real drama, just like all comics are supposed to—you get an inkling of it in the serious bits of "The Great Dictator."

So in his other two pictures he does not propose to appear personally, but only to direct.

First is "Regency" which, he says has a Charles Laughton role and a "wonderful part for a girl"—and probably no one but Paulette Goddard need apply for that.

T'other is "White Russian," an original story written by Chaplin himself. The idea came to him when he visited Shanghai some years ago; the story deals with the sufferings of Russian nobility who escaped there during the revolution.

Film Advisory Board Active

The Production Unit of the Film Advisory Board are now settling into their stride after weeks of preliminary work on scripts and stories that they have now started shooting.

Units have been shot in Delhi at the All-India Cattle Show when they were fortunate enough to secure some good pictures of their Excellencies, and another Unit covered several aspects of the Census-taking in Bombay with the kind co-operation of Dr. Mhatre. They have visited Poona for the final shots of a film of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners and are at present engaged in active production of a film of the Royal Indian Navy. The Director and Cameraman have been to sea, on launches, mine-sweepers etc.

There are several more scripts in hand for films which are to commence production when the present film is completed. The Film Advisory Board has also several 5-minute films in active preparation. These 5-minute films are to contain a direct message to the public on various aspects of the War Effort.

The Film Advisory Board has been equally active with the country-wide exploitation of such films as LONDON CAN TAKE IT, INDIA ARMS FOR VICTORY, WHISPERING LEGIONS, PLANES OF HINDUSTAN, HE'S IN THE NAVY, ROAD TO VICTORY, etc., etc. It is stated that so well have these films been received by the public, that exhibitors from every part of India, are clamouring for more of them. Onyy last week 22 prominent cinemas in Bombay simultaneously exhibited the short LONDON CAN TAKE IT, a film which proved if any proof was needed that the brutal air attacks by the Germans over England far from breaking the spirit of the people only strengthened their resolve to rid the world of the horrors of Nazism and Fascism.

Kikubhai Desai To Produce "Crime Interviews"

Mr. Kikubhai B. Desai is producing a series of short pictures based on the lines of the American "Crime Does Not Pay" shorts.

These pictures are being made with the full co-operation of the Commissioner of Police and will be based on authentic Police cases.

Leela Chitnis To Dance In 'Kanchan'

A big dance sequence was recorded the other day with Leela Chitnis along with a host of girls and boys giving a variety of songs and dances in the forthcoming Chitra picture 'Kanchan'.

The completion of 'Kanchan' is fast approaching.

Great India Pictures' "Akela"

The Great India Pictures are now busy shooting their next picture "Akela" which promises to set a new high light in film entertainment.

The locale of the story is set in an Indian village and devolves round the theme "Alone you came —Alone you must go," and fully shows all the anguish, pathos and drama that can be compressed in a single life-time.

Kikubhai Desai is supervising its production.

Mr. Desai Karani is directing it and in the central roles are Mazhar Khan, Bibbo, E. Billimoria Moti, Shamoo Bose and Pratima Devi.

"Madhusudan" At The Chitra

The insane and disastrous folly of the parents to compel their daughters to wed an unloved man is portrayed in the Circo production "Madhusudan" now being screened at the Chitra (Vincent Road, Dadar).

SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

At the Regal: "Fifth Avenue Girl" with Ginger Rogers will be shown at 10-30 a.m.

At the Capitol: "Evergreen" starring Jessie Matthews will be shown at 10-30

BOMBAY CONFERENCE & AFTER

AWAITING VICEREGAL REACTIONS?

Standing Committee Personnel To Be Announced Soon

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The United Press learns that the resolution adopted at the non-party political leaders' conference at Bombay has not yet been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy. It is, however, expected that Sir Tej Bahadur will despatch it either to-day or to-morrow. The idea appears to be to await the Viceroy's reactions before the next move is taken or a Viceroy-Sapru interview takes place.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru will shortly announce the members of the Standing Committee of the Conference. Majority of the names have been settled. It appears, besides Sir Tej Bahadur as Chairman, Mr. Shiva Rao as Secretary and Mr. B. Chunilal Mehta as Treasurer, the members will be Mr. M. S. Aney, Dr. Syamaprosad Mookerji, Sir Jagdish Prasad, Sir Maharaj Singh and Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru. There will be one Sikh member and Sardar Sant Singh's name is being mentioned.—United Press.

"HARIJAN" AND ALLIED PAPERS

Declaration Filed: Orders Reserved

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

In connection with the decision to resume publications of Mahatma Gandhi's three weeklies Mr. Jivanji Desai, Manager of the Navajivan Press, has filed to-day a declaration before the Additional District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, as the printer and publisher of the "Harijan," "Harijan Bandhu" and "Harijan Sevak."

The Magistrate has reserved orders.

If the declaration is granted within two or three days, the first issue of the "Harijan" will be out on March 29 next.—United Press.

200 FRENCHMEN JOIN DE GAULLE

PORT OF SPAIN (Trinidad), March 22.

Nearly 200 Frenchmen including three air pilots left here recently to join the Free French Forces, it is now revealed. They were formerly residents of French Guiana.—Reuter.

U-BOAT BASE BOMBED

LONDON, March 22.

For the third night in succession Germany's Atlantic U-boat base at Lorient on the west coast of France was attacked by R.A.F. bombers last night it is authoritatively stated. This was the forty-ninth raid on Lorient of the war.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Starts For Vacation Trip

NEW YORK, March 22.

President Roosevelt sailed in the Presidential Yacht 'Potomac' this (Saturday) morning, for a vacation trip, according to a despatch from Florida coast. He may visit the Duke of Windsor at Nassau, during his trip, according to a Miami report to the "New York Daily Mirror."—Reuter.

Second Batch Of "Bevin Boys"

Ten candidates have been selected for the second batch of "Bevin Boys" from Madras Presidency for Training in England.

DACCA RIOTING

Noticeable Improvement On Saturday

Mails Delivered In Some Quarters: Some Shops Open: Leaders Continue Efforts For Peace

DACCA, March 22.

After a lull for 12 hours, stray assaults are reported to have occurred again in some quarters at about 10 a.m. Several cases of injuries were removed to hospital from Sadaraghat, Raisaheb Bazar, Hoshnidalan and other quarters, bringing the total number of injured admitted to hospital so far to 142.

Since the commencement of the riots, mails were delivered for the first time to-day in some quarters, and a number of shops were opened in certain localities. People are, however, still experiencing great difficulty in getting their food supply.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, accompanied by Sjt. Satyapriya Bannerjee, M.L.A., Mr. Charu Roy, M.L.A., and Dr. Sudhis Roy, arrived here by this afternoon's Calcutta Mail. He met the District Magistrate and discussed the situation with him and also with Dr. Syamprasad Mookerjee immediately before the latter left for Calcutta, and later visited the affected areas, being accompanied by other leaders.

A later message says there has been noticeable improvement in the riot situation this morning, according to the District Magistrate who says that no cases of arson, looting or stabbing have been reported from nine p.m. on Friday night.

150 ARRESTED

Several persons received injuries while evading arrest at Islampur yesterday evening. They are now being detained in hospital under police guard. The total casualties reported so far are twenty-three killed. Over 150 people have hitherto been arrested in connection with the riot.

Mr. Premananda Nag, Deputy Magistrate who was injured is progressing in hospital.

Dr. Syamprasad Mookerjee, who along with other leaders has been busy for the past two days in helping the authorities to restore peace and order, is flying back to Calcutta to-day.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, M.L.A., is expected to arrive here.—A. P.

ROLE OF AUSTRALIA IN EASTERN GROUP WORK

NEW DELHI, March 21

Australia's position and objective in the Eastern Group Council were clarified this morning by Sir Bertram Stevens at a Press Conference given by members of the Council.

Sir Betram said:—

"Australia is, of course, the most developed country from the manufacturing viewpoint in the Eastern Group Intense efforts have been made to build up a tremendous munition industry out of the great industries, which have grown up in Australia in the last twenty years. We are deeply thankful that this efffort can be put to good use at this time

MUTUAL CONTACT

"It is not inappropriate to add that Australia expects much of the Council, and relieves that it can progressively develop in scope and usefulness, particularly in the stimulation of mutual contact; mutual understanding and mutual exchange. Thus, wwhile India is supplying practically the entire requirements of the Group with cotton goods, the three Dominion Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have joined resources to supply the Group with its needs of woollens. This is the kind of spirit and the kind of material results we anticipate that the working of the Council can bring about.

Latest News

CEMENTING SOVIET-TURKISH RELATIONS

ANKARA, March 22.

The Soviet Government has assured Turkey that it will do nothing to embarrass Turkey should Ankara's relations with any third Power deteriorate rapidly, it is reliably learned. A Non-Aggression Pact already exists between Russia and Turkey, but these new assurances will mean that the Soviet-Turkish relations will be placed upon a firm and unassailable basis. It is understood here that these assurances will be published as soon as the exact wording of a 'communique' has been agreed upon.

The development is regarded here as highly important. It strengthens Turkey's position at home and abroad, and relieves her of any concern about her eastern frontier.

The Jugoslav Minister in Ankara saw to-day (Saturday) the Turkish Foreign Minister and the latter later received a visit from the British Ambassador.—Reuter.

MOSCOW STATEMENT

According to usually well-informed quarters the Soviet assurance to Turkey will take the form of a statement issued in Moscow. In this statement which will not require any formal signature because of the Non-Aggression Pact, already in existence between the two countries, Soviet-Turkish friendship will be reaffirmed at one of the most critical moments in Eastern European history.

INTERVIEW WITH M. VISHINSKY

MOSCOW.—The Turkish Ambassador on Friday night had an interview with the Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Vishinsky, it is revealed here to-day.—Reuter.

REPLY HELD UP

BELGRADE, March 22.

Jugoslavia's reply to Germany is still held up. A wave of popular indignation against what are regarded as Germany's "capitulation" terms is delaying the formation of a Cabinet which would be able to make the momentous decision. Despite individual audiences and discussions all the morning a solution of the crisis seemed no nearer early this afternoon.

The Regent, Prince Paul, has still not replaced the three Ministers who handed in their resignations yesterday. Patriarch Gavrilo, head of the Orthodox Church in Jugoslavia and Prof. Jovanovich who is probably the greatest intellectual influence in the country are both reported to have assured the Regent of the disastrous consequences of accepting the German terms. It would mean, they declared, that Jugoslavia was no longer a neutral area.—Reuter.

VOCATIONAL DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS

Inter-University Board's Suggestion

CALCUTTA, March 20.

The question whether students who specialise in vocational subjects in the High Schools may pursue higher courses in those subjects in the University up to the degree standard, is at present engaging the attention of the Indian Universities.

The Inter-University Board discussed the matter at its last annual meeting and expressed the opinion that the right method consisted in the provision of diversified courses at the High School stage with provision for similar courses of a progressively higher grade at the inter and succeeding stages, leading to diplomas or degrees, so that it might be possible for pupils taking vocational courses at the High School stage to go to the Universities and qualify themselves for diplomas and degrees in their own lines.

The Board further held that it ought to be possible for the Universities to have entrance tests suitable for such courses of study, instead of a single entrance examination for all candidates, irrespective of the courses to be taken.—A. P.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, March 22

The Indian Medical Council concluded its deliberations on Friday under the presidency of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy.

Important resolutions adopted by the Council related to the termination of reciprocity of recognition of medical qualifications with Italy and the recognition of medical degrees granted by the Andhra University from 1923

The Council decided to refer back to the Executive Committee the question of reciprocity with Japan with a view to obtaining further details regarding the standard of education there.

Dr. K. S. Roy and Dr. B. N. Vyas have been elected to the Executive Committee as representatives of registered medical graduates and universities respectively. It is understood that the next meeting of the Indian Medical Council will be held in New Delhi on October 28.—United Press.

CAWNPORE BOARD'S ADDRESS TO JINNAH

CAWNPORE, March 22

The Cawnpore District Board at its meeting held to-day decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to Cawnpore.—A.P.

MUNSHI FEELS BETTER

POONA, March 22

Enquiries made at the Yerowda House this morning show that Mr. K. M. Munshi is much better now and he is able to move about in his room. He will be leaving for Bombay on Monday.—A. P.

Help To Released Prisoners

CITY MAGISTRATE TRIBUTE TO R. P. A. SOCIETY'S VALUABLE WORK

Addressing the Bombay Rotary Club on Tuesday, on "The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society and its Work" Mr. I. N. Mehta, late Chief Presidency Magistrate, traced the history of the Society from its foundation in 1914. He described the valuable work done by this organisation in helping released prisoners and promoting legislation in favour of progressive penal reform. Mr. Mehta gave a detailed account of the finances of the Society and showed how its activities were curtailed due to lack of funds. He thanked the Bombay Rotary Club for their generous assistance to the Society at a critical period in its life and appealed for public support to enable the Society to carry on its work. Mr. Mehta dealt with the valuable services rendered by the Probation Officer who had to meet the many and varied demands from the released prisoners including the quest for food, clothing, and relief to family and childre

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE

JULY 1941

New York, March 22

Previous closing	10.77
To-day's opening	10 79
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	10.74
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 241-0
Broach July/August	Rs. 237-8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool, March 22

Previous closing	8.60
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 22

The New York cotton was moderately active on improved enquiry influenced by encouraging Bombay cables but later, the market eased under week-end realising.

Trading in July began at 10.79 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered trade buying and mill support but thereafter reacted on hedging and liquidation with July finally at 10.74. J

The following are to-day's opening ranges in New York cotton :—

May (10.75/75) 10.83/83
July (10.72/71) 10.79/79
October (10.59/59) 10.69/69

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market :—

American March (8.60) closed
American May (8.61) closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.08) closed
Egyptian Giza May (11.68) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, March 22

Castorseeds January/February unquoted.

Linseed Bombay Calcutta March April (£18 9/16 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata April (£11 5/16 quoted) closed

Groundnuts Coromandal March April (£17 1/4 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee March (£45) closed
Lightning March (£40 closed

RUBBER

Spot (14 1/2d paid and buyers) closed
Forward July September (14 9/16d paid and value) closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£273 buyers; £273 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Calcutta, March 22

The Stock Exchange continued quiet and only limited business was put through all-round. Jutes, Cottons, Teas and Government securities ruled easier while speculative Engineering issues and miscellaneous industrials were unchanged.

The following were closing quotations :—

Government securities : 3 per cent loan 1965-65 95/3; 3 per cent Defence Loan 1945 101/6 small lot; 3 1/2 per cent G P 95/13; 3 per cent Assam 1952 96/2.

Bank : Imperial fully paid 1545 small lot.

Cottons : Bengal Nagpur ord 13/8; Dunbar ord 201/8; Elgin Mills ord 18/14; Desoram 6/4; New Victoria ord 2/2.

Coals : Amalgamated 26/8; Bhalgora 4/11; Bokaro and Ramgur 15/2 small lots; Khas Kajora ord 7/4; Kuardi 3/3; Lakurka 9/7; Searsole 3/14.

Jutes : Agarpara 25/6; Anglo-India 315; Budge Budge 348; Birla Pref 129; Craig 1/5; Fort Gloster 476 small lot; Ganges 254; Gondalpara 980 c div; Goureport 676 small lot; Hastings Pref 137/8; Googhly ord 58/8; Howrah 51/12; India 304 small lot; Kamarhatty 465; Kanknarrah 370; National 22/6; Naskarapara 17/10; Nuddea 57; Presidency 4/7; Waverley ord 2; do pref 50.

Miscellaneous : Burma Corporation 5; Consolidated Tin 2/10; Indian Copper 2/2; Karanpura Development 8/8; Dalmia Cement ord 11/12 small odd lot; do defd 2/10 small odd lot; do pref 115; Arthur Butler ord 13/4; Braithwaite and Co 9/11; Indian Iron 31/9; Steel Corporation ord 19/2; do pref 118/8; B I Corpn 4/11; Dunlop Rubber ord 36/12; Ganges Rope 223; India Paper Pulp 139/8; Titaghur Paper ord 5/6; Glenealy Rubber dol 1.11 cts ct; Temerloh .55 ct sct; Teas Jutlibari 15/8 small lot.—A.P.

IF WAR EXTENDS TO PACIFIC

Commodity Trade Would Be Seriously Affected

INCREASE IN PRICE OF RUBBER

London, March 17

The "Economist" writes :—

Recent fluctuations in the price of tin, which left this metal with an appreciable net gain as a result of Far Eastern uncertainties have been followed by an increase in the price of rubber. At 13 5/8d. per pound, the spot price of rubber has now reached the highest level for exactly one year. As more than 95 per cent of the world's rubber is produced in Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Ceylon, French Indo-China, Thailand and some of the smaller Far Eastern countries, the sensitiveness of rubber to political developments in the Far East is not surprising.

There are, however, a number of commodities, other than tin and rubber, which would be seriously affected by an extension of the war in the Pacific.

TEA TRADE

In tea, the world's dependence on Asia is as marked as in rubber, for only two to three per cent of the world's output is obtained from other continents. True, nearly two-fifths of the world's tea is produced in India which does not seem to be in imminent danger of war or blockade, but almost three-fifths of the world's crop is grown east of India.

Southern China is responsible for two-thirds of the world's output of Tungsten ore and for seven-tenths of the output of antimony, both of which are of vital importance to the war industries of Great Britain and the United States. At present, substantial parts of China's supplies are shipped via Hongkong and Burma, channels that might be interrupted by an extension of the war.

The Dutch East Indies is the largest producing country in the world for spices and has a virtual monopoly in pepper. The same territory is the chief source of supply for cinchona bark from which quinine is produced.

JUTE AND SHELLAC

Java ranks among the largest sugarcane producers and, together with other eastern countries, including South Sea territories, supplies large quantities of vegetable oils and oilseeds, such as copra, palm oil and groundnuts. If a Pacific war assumed wider dimensions, it might moreover, affect almost the whole of the world's supplies of jute and shellac (India) and well over one-half of the world's exports of wool (Australia and New Zealand).

In addition, a substantial part of the world's output of manganese ore (India), hemp fibre (Philippines), phosphates (Nauru) and a number of foodstuffs (such as rice) are produced in or near Pacific and South Sea territories. Indeed, a Far Eastern war would affect the commodity trade to a far greater extent than the wars in Europe and Africa, which have not seriously interfered with important sources of world supplies and have indirectly increased those available to the United States and Great Britain by reason of the blockade of the European mainland.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 22

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.03 1/2

tT. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 22

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 22

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, March 22

The following cable was received from London :—

Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, March 22

Spot (23 7/16d) closed
Forward (23 7/16d) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, March 22

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 22

London Exchange opened with the sterling/dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50, which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted.
New York on Miland not quoted.
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 1/8 to 0-3 7/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, March 22

There was no trading during the night session.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND CHEATING

The case against Lala Shankarlal, Secretary of the Forward Bloc and a director of the Tropical Insurance Company and against Laxmiprasad Sharma, Managing Director of the National Mining Corporation, on charges of forging a document, namely a passport, cheating and using as genuine a forged document, came up for hearing on Saturday afternoon, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Pettigara, Public Prosecutor, outlining the case for the prosecution stated that on March 23 last year, accused Sharma made an application for a passport to the Bombay Government, signed by "Shankarlal Hiralal Gupta", which the prosecution alleged was signed by the first accused. Ordinarily the application should have been made in Delhi, which is the first accused's place of residence. On the same day, second accused went to a firm of passport brokers with a passport form duly filled in, signed by Shankarlal. The second accused and the passport brokers then went to the police with the form when the second accused is alleged to have represented that he was taking Shankarlal to Japan as his business adviser.

The prosecution further alleged that the passport application form had ordinarily to be certified by a police officer or a J.P., and in the present case, there was the signature of Mr. Tripathi, a J.P., which they alleged was forged.

The two accused then went to Japan and returned in July. Shankarlal was arrested in Calcutta on October 22, but the case against him had to be postponed till today as the co-accused could not be traced till a few days back.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for Lala Shankarlal, while Sharma was defended by Purshottam Tricumdas.

The case stands adjourned to April 5.

NEWS FROM HYDERABAD

All-Party Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

I understand that a conference of all parties excluding the chief Muslim organisation of the State (Ithehad-ul-Musalmin) was held at the residence of Pandit Ramachari wherein discussions centred round regarding the present political situation in the State and the policy pursued by the authorities. It is said that Messrs. K. S. Vaidya, Narsing Rao, Krishnaswamy Mudiraj, S. B. Sharma and others took a leading role in the discussions when Mr. Vaidya seems to have explained at great length the history of the political movement the launching of satyagraha by the State Congress, communal unity talks and the invitation by the Government to have a talk with Sir Akber Hydari and other matters. He is also said to have told those present at the meeting regarding the conditions imposed by Government in order to reach a settlement.

Interviewed regarding the meeting Mr. Ramachari declined to say anything to the press but I learn that a press conference is being convened when Mr. Vaidya is expected to place before the journalists as to what transpired at the conference of the leaders.

Discussing at some length the claims of the majority and minority communities for special rights and privileges, Dr. Ramchander Rao, President of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians remarked at the annual day of the Hyderabad Indian Christian Association, that every community, demands respect but forgets the dream of India attaining full nationhood. Once the dream is realised every other problem will resolve of its own accord. If the community lays over-emphasis on its rights and privileges, its hopes will be dashed to the ground.

Dr. Rao, is now at Hyderabad in connection with the ensuing session of the All-India Conference of Indian Christians to be held here during X'mas next.

The news that the Sub-Collector (Second Taluqdar) of Khamammet visited Masulipatam port sometime back and stayed for about three to four days in connecion with the proposal of the transfer of the said port to the Nizam's Government, is contradicted in authoritative circles here. I understand that the said Sub-Collector and two other police officers had been to Masulipatam on their official work and have nothing to do with the port question or its acquisition.

The police officers had been to Masulipatam in connection with their training in traffic control and motor vehicles registration, etc., and have returned to the station.

SECTION 144 IN SECUNDERABAD RAILWAY AREAS

In view of certain local troubles and on the information that a huge procession was being taken out by the railway workers, the District Magistrate of Secunderabad has promulgated Section 144 in the railway areas prohibiting any procession of railway employees or gatherings of workers at Lalaguda or at any other place in the administered areas, Secunderabad, for a period of two months.

Enquiries made by your correspondent at the Employees Union office elicit that there was no foundation for the news circulated by certain interested parties that a procession of the workers was being taken out. One of the office-bearers of the Union observed that they had not even the idea of taking out processions of any kind or staging and demonstrations. He added that he was surprised to learn that the District Magistrate had issued orders under Section 144 prohibiting gatherings of the workers.

INDIA'S ROADS AND THE WAR

Strategic roads should be improved and where necessary constructed for the transport of mechanised troops and equipment and road transport should be encouraged to supplement the railways, in view of the heavy burdens put on both by the War, declared Mr. D. Hendry M.L.A., addressing the annual general meeting of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association, Ltd in the Board Room of the I. C. I. Offices in Calcutta recently.

Mr. Hendry regretted that the Government of India, so far from profiting by the example of France where lack of efficient roads and road transport contributed to her downfall, appeared to be devoting far too little attention to India's road system. In actual fact, Provincial Governments were being urged to restrict long distance road transport in the interests of the railways. This, said Mr. Hendry, is astonishing when it is remembered that there are less than 8,000 lorries operating to-day in the whole of India, while the railways are actually suffering from a shortage of wagons. "If India is to play her proper part in the winning of the war and is to claim her just place in peace, she must develop an efficient transport system, in which modern methods play their essential part."

Mr. Hendry went on to mention the strides made in Bengal during the past two years and congratulated the Government on laying the foundations of what he hoped would become a good through road system in the not too distant future.

"We feel that motor transport is most unfairly treated in the field of taxation, in relation to the other main road user, the steel tyred bullock cart," he added. "That the bullock cart is an integral part of the agricultural system of this vast sub-continent is fully appreciated by us, but I believe that we are justified in pressing Government to draw a sharp distinction between the bullock cart used primarily for agricultural purposes, and only incidentally for road carting, and the bullock cart, which plies for monetary reward on our main roads. These carts are at present allowed to run on and damage our roads free of taxation, and I would urge Government, at a time when they are increasing the burden of taxation on motor transport to consider ways and means of making the professional bullock cart transport operator, who is responsible for so much of the damage done to our roads, contribute to the extent that he is able, towards the cost of their upkeep."

The report on the working of the Calcutta Branch of the I. R. T. D. A. for 1940 and the Audited Accounts were approved and adopted.

INFILTRATION OF GERMANS INTO IRAN

Pro-Nazi Activities Directed From Teheran

London, March 18

The Cairo Correspondent of the "Daily Express" caoled on March 17 :

Several thousand Nazis have recently percolated into Iran, according to travellers reaching Cairo from Teheran.

Posing as commercial travellers and tourists they slipped through Turkey across the Black Sea to swell the ranks of the local German colony in Iran which, since the Nazis came into power, has been exceptionally active.

It is from Teheran that the Nazis direct their propaganda drive among the Arab world under the guidance of Dr. Grobba, Hitler's former envoy in Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

INDIAN MANGANESE ORES HELP U. S. DEFENCE

Larger Demand For Crude, Rubber And Mica

How Indian manganese ores and mica are assising the national defence programme of the United States is shown in the quarterly report of the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, New York, for April-June 1940. Manganese, mica and rubber are among the fourteen commodities considered "strategic" by the U. S. Army and Navy Munitions Board. Mica is used extensively in the manufacture of aeroplanes.

The import trade of U. S. A. increased from dol 568,000,000 in the second quarter of 1939 to dol 635,000,000 during the quarter under review. India shared in the gain and improved her position from dol 18,000,000 to dol 22,000,000 exports recording increases in jute butts, jute bags, kid skins, mica, manganese ores and crude rubber.

The demand for mica was clearly reflected in the increased value of the imports in the second quarter of 1940—dol 449,174 as against dol 198,912 in the corresponding period of 1939. Although the figure was below that of the first quarter of 1940 (dol 644,977) the value of mica imports during the first six months of 1940—over dol 1,000,000—was more than the value for the entire year 1939—approximately dol 700,000.

Imports of manganese ores from India as well as other parts of the world increased appreciably. Although imports from India did not increase as sharply as total imports, substantial gains were made, quantities rising from 7,840 tons in the second quarter of 1939 to 16,275 tons in the quarter under review. The steady demand for manganese ores was reflected in the firm position of manganese prices which remained at 49 cents throughout this period.

Imports of crude rubber from India increased markedly from 2,409,961 lbs. in the second quarter of 1939 to 4,053,088 lbs. in the second quarter of 1940. India still supplied only a small fraction of U. S. total imports of this commodity, but nevertheless seen from the point of view of India's export trade with U. S. A. it was one of the important items, imports during the first six months of 1940 being valued at nearly dol 1,300,000. Rubber prices, which are sensitive to changes in the international scene, fluctuated considerably.

India still maintained her position as the third most important supplier of tea to the United States, the leaders being Ceylon and the Netherlands Indies.

Radio Sets From U. S.

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The Government of India have decided to give additional quota for import of cheap wireless sets from America during the next few months. Under this decision, importers who are already entitled to licences for such imports will be allowed a substantial increase in their imports of cheap receiving sets from the United States, provided shipments are made before June 30, 1941.

On The Air

SUNDAY, MARCH 23.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Mohammad Shafi. 5-20 Sarinda recital. 5-30 Master Krishna Chandra. 5-45 Jahanara Begam Kajjan: Vocal music. 6-15 Mashuq Ali Khan. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 Master Madan. 7 For Villagers only. 7-45 Mohammad Shafi. 8 Jahanara Begam Kajjan: Vocal music. 8-20 It has happened or Bageshri on Sarod. 8-25 Bhajan Lal. 8-30 Master Madan. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-45 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10 Jahanara Begam Kajjan: Vocal music. 10-20 Thumri Des on Clarionet. 10-25 Master Madan.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Enayat Khan: Sitar. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Marathi songs. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-News. 9-15 Melodies from the Movies. 9-45 Allah Rakhi Bai. 10-30 Amanat Ali. 11 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-10 Rafique Ghaznavi. 11-30 Purushottam Solankurkar. 11-50 Flute and Violin 12 noon Film Fancies. 12-10 p.m. Brahmanand Bhajan. 12-20 Mumtaz Husain: Tabla. 12-35 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Allah Rakhi Bai. 1-10 Persian Tune played by Bombay Radio Orchestra. 1-13 Latafat Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Purushottam Solankurkar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Rafique Ghaznavi. 5-55 Sarod solo. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Kesar Bai Bandodkar. 6-35 A I R Sextet. 6-45 S. A. Wakeel: Recitations from Hindustani poems. 6-55 Allah Rakhi Bai. 7-10 Alap on Sitar. 7-15 Celluloid Choruses. 7-25 Talk of the Town. 7-30 Amanat Ali. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The Week in Sport: By Talyarkhan. 8-45 News-Play in Gujarati. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Violet Teasdale: Pianoforte. 10-15 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 For all Tastes. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Latafat Husain. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Ali Husain: Shahnai recital. 1 to 1 30 As in Bombay 1. 1 30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kafi on Jaltarang. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Sindhi Song. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

Calcutta I—Programme

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Purushottam Solankurkar. 8-10 Latafat Husain. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Kesar Bai Bandodker. 9-10 Allah Rakhi Bai: Ghazal. 9-20 Purushottam: Bhavgeet. 9-30 Amanat Ali. 10 Jeevan Sathi: Play in Hindustani. 10-30 Rafique Ghaznavi.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Listeners' request. 5-50 Gan-o-Bajna. 7-20 Kusum Goswami. 7-40 Supreeti Mazumder. 8 Satyen Bose. 8-20 Sujit Rajan Roy. 9 Towards Victory: Talk. 10 Studio Concert.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: March 22.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London spot Silver was 1/16d lower at 23 7/16d and forward quotation was also reduced 1/16d at 23 7/16d. There was little selling and buyers were holding aloof. New York spot Silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 5/16. London Bombay spot and forward parity was Rs. 62/8. The local market was quiet with scattered business in Gold and Silver and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under:	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 43 11 0	63 1 0
Chaitra	Rs. 43 12 0	63 3 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 29/5.

LONDON SILVER

London: March 21.

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London: March 21.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay: March 22.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	12	0
Highest	33	10	0
Lowest	32	12	0
Closing	33	7	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	20	14	6
Highest	21	5	6
Lowest	20	12	0
Closing	21	4	6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	30	9	0
Highest	31	9	0
Lowest	30	7	0
Closing	31	7	6

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay: March 22.

Wheat May	3 14 3
Wheat September	3 14 6
Linseed May	5 5 6
Linseed September	5 8 6

Reactionary Realising In Share Bazar

STEELS AND TEXTILES QUIET

Burmas And Cements React

Bombay: March 22.

The local Share Bazar opened steady and under scattered buying prices moved up but at the rise there was increased profit-taking and the market developed reactionary tendency. The tone was barely steady. After the recent rise the market is acting cautiously and while outside participation remains small and the market is healthy, but we favour taking profits as they accrue as the recent rise moderately discounts most of the known bullish factors. Moreover present prices are not cheap and naturally investors are not inclined to support the market at the moment. The speculative element remains bullish but in the midst of war conditions it will be risky to be over-enthusiastic.

The Wall-Street market sagged lightly as bearishness induced by apparent knuckling of Yugoslavia overspread the market which closed easy. Steels were soft and even the recent buoyancy of senior utilities faded out U. S. Steel shares declined 3/4 at 56 1/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed 1/4 down at 24 1/4 dollars.

In the local market Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2075 and advanced to Rs. 2087. At this level there appeared realising and prices declined to Rs. 2060 and were steady at Rs. 2062. Ordinary shares were quiet at Rs. 399. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1137 and after advancing to Rs. 1145 eased off to Rs. 1136. Bombay Burmas reacted to Rs. 572, while Associated Cement shares turned down to Rs. 145. The tone of the market was quietly steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: March 22.

Bombay Dyeing (1145) 1137 1145 1136 1135
Century (425) 422 425 419 418/8
Central India (335) 331 333 332 330/8
Kohinoor (438) 435 440 438 435
New Great (457) 456 453 448
Simplex (116/8) 116 115 114/8
Swadeshi (315/8) 315 313 312/8
Associated Cement (147/8) 147 146 145
Andhra (1842/8) 1842/8
Tramway Ordinary (136/4) 136/4
Tata Hydro (185) 185
Tata Power (1662/8) 1665 1660
Tata Steel Defd (2080) 2075 2087 2060 2067 2060 2055
Tata Steel Ordinary (402) 400 403 399 400 399
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (149/4) 149/4
Bellapur (221) 220/8 219/8
Bombay Steam (326) 320
Bombay Burma (582/8) 582 577 572 575

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay: March 22.

100	Ahm. Advance	275	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1135	0
100	CENTURY	418	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	330	8
100	COLABA	180	8
100	Coria	108	4
250	David	37	8
250	Dawn	347	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	1	0 6
100	FINLAY	193	0
100	GOKAK	232	8
1000	Hindustan	2125	0
100	Indore	69	0
100	Khatau	155	0
100	KOHINOOR	435	0
250	LAXMI	572	8
100	MORARJI	240	0
200	Model	83	12
50	MYSORE	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	448	0
100	Osmanshahi	59	8
100	Phoenix	268	0
25	Sassoon Silk	92	8
1000	Sholapur	2790	0
50	SIMPLEX	114	8
100	SWADESHI	312	0
100	SWAN	202	0
500	Vishnu	1380	0
1000	Western	1205	0

BANKS

50-100	BARODA	108	0
25-50	CENTRAL	43	4
500	IMPERIAL	1552	8
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	386	14
50-100	India X-D	142	4
100	RESERVE BANK	105	4
5	UNION X-D	6-7-6	

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	145	0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	652	8
15-100	JUPITER	13-8	
20	Mercantile	66	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	41	9
200	Oriental	3935	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	12

ELECTRIC

100	AHMD. OLD	183	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1842	8
10	AJMER	12	3
50	BOMBAY TRAM	136	4
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi	213	12
100	Poona	215	0
100	Surat	180	0
1000	TATA HYDRO	185	0
1000	TATA POWER	1655	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	845	0
100	C. Province	106	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat X-D	98	12
100	Mandra Bhon	103	8
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	103	0
500	Tapti Valley	665	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corporation	5	0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-2-6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	32	0
15	SHIVRAJPUR	33	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF	2055	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	399	0
100	Steel Corporation	19	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	597	8
10	Air Service	3	8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	219	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	595	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	326	0
125	B. BURMA	575	0
50	B. Burma Cont.	186	14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-11	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	142	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	48	8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	512	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	513	12
100	Port Canning	86	4
30	PREMIER CON.	92	8
15	SCINDIA	21	4
25	Tata Oil	43	12
100	Wimco	204	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1545	0
7	p.c. Bombay Steam	315	0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	77	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	640	0
6	1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	115	14
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	109	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1580	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	213	12
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	149	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	741	4

DEBENTURES

3	3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	76	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	100	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay: March 22.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-11
3 per cent 1951,55 Bonds 99-7
3 per cent 1963-65 Loan 95
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 109
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-10
3 per cent War Bonds 101/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955,60 Loan 113/8

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111/14
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115-6
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 108/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: March 22.

LONDON:—
B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 20th September
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 20th September.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 20th Sept.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 one month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 one month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal.
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 20 1/2
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 15/32 22nd inst.
New York/London 4.03 1/2 21st inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 21st inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 21st inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 21st inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 21st inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.
Gold £8/8/0 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 23 7/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 21st inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unlendable.
3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: March 22.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 72
Copper Sheets	Rs. 82

Tone:—Firm.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay: March 22

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
From Bond Rs. 10/13
Shipment March Rs. 9/7 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14 to 14/6
Ready large grain Rs. 14/7 to 15/3
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: March 22.

The market showed an initial improvement, but later on prices declined owing to some profit-taking sales. Tata Deferreds opened at 1980 and after touching 1985 declined to 1960 while Tata Ordinaries which opened at 395 improved to 396 and eased off later to 392. Textiles were fairly steady wherein Bombay Dyeings ruled around 1095. Indian Irons finally ruled at 31/12.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (1977/8) 1980 85 60
Tata Ordinaries (395) 395 96 93/8 94 92.

Tata Ordinary 392, Tata Deferred 1960, Indian Iron 31/12, Bombay Dyeing 1095, Century 400, Central India 310/10, Kohinoor 417/8, Associated Cement 139. Bombay Burma 540, Scindia Steam 21/4, Tata Hydro 178/2, Reserve Bank 105/4, Imperial Bank F P 1552/8, Central Bank 43, Bank of India 142/4, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/14.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: March 22.

Teji-Mandi operations being banned there existed some fears that those who have sustained losses will not pay in full but to day it is said that payments will be made in full. But the market is realising that excessive speculation is an ill wind which does no good to the trade. This fact resulted into restricted business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The yearly Teji-Mandi operations will be finally settled on Monday, the 24th inst. and at present premiums are raised and little business is reported.

Following a rise of 6 pts in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 236 for Broach A/M delivery, but the market opened quiet at Rs. 233/8 and improved to Rs. 234/8 under scattered buying. Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 231/8.

The local sentiment continues bullish but the market entirely depends upon the action of powerful operators. A fortnight back nobody knew that the market was about to rise Rs. 60 per candy. Similarly it is risky to form opinions and it is said that dealings in new cotton crop months will commence soon in three single months for Broach contracts.

There was slightly improved buying and Broach A/M advanced to Rs. 236/8 and J/A was Rs. 233/8. At this level there was some realising and the market was quiet with a limited business and prices closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G	Broach April/May	Rs. 237/12
F G M G	Broach July/August	Rs. 234/0
Fine M G	Oomra March	Rs. 177/0
Fine M G	Oomra May	Rs. 176/0
Fine M G	Oomra July	Rs. 176/0
Fine M G	Oomra July	Rs. 178/0
F G M G	Bengal March	Rs. 141/8
F G M G	Bengal May	Rs. 140/12
F G M G	Bengal July	Rs. 142/8

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: March 22.

Approx. Quotations	Ready
Bengal Fine	140
Berar	173/76
C. P. 1	203/05
C. P. 2	178/81
Khandesh	153/58
Muglai	159/61
Broach	240/42
Punjab S G 289F	362/72
Punjab R G 289F	237/42
Punjab R G 4F	282/84

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 319 penny points at Ex. 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 326 penny points at Ex. 1/6.
Broach A/M below New York May 173 cent pts at Ex. 331.
Broach J/A below New York July 177 cent pts at Ex. 331

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: March 21.

	UPPERS	GIZA NO. 2
Spot	11.09—1	12.09+1
March	10.39—0	11.08+1
May	10.40—0	11.07+1
July	10.41—0	11.03+1
November	10.36—0	11.05+1
January	10.36—0	11.05+1

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: March 20.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	238 1/8	226	234
Broach	J/A	234	223	230 1/8
Oomra	March	174 1/2	164	174 1/8
Oomra	May	176 1/2	165 1/2	176
Oomra	July	179	168	178
Bengal	March	140 1/2	133	140 1/8
Bengal	May	139 1/2	231	139 1/8
Bengal	July	141 1/2	132 1/2	141 1/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: March 21.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 3 p.m.
Broach	A/M	237 1/2	232	235 1/8
Broach	J/A	234	228 1/2	233
Oomra	March	180	176	179
Oomra	May	180	174 1/2	179
Oomra	July	182	177	181
Bengal	March	141 1/2	139 1/2	141 1/8
Bengal	May	141	138 1/2	141
Bengal	July	142 1/2	140 1/2	142 1/8

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: March 22

		Extra Spr.	fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G	Bengal U P		145	143	141	139	
M G	Punjab		146	143	141	139	
M G	Rajputana		150	148	146	144	
M G	Oomra No. 3	179	176	173	170	...	
M G	C. P. No. 1	207	204	201	198	...	
M G	C. P. No. 2	189	186	183	180	...	
M G	Broach No. 2		244	241	237	234	

The Bihar Episode

INDIAN TENNIS STARS' STRANGE BEHAVIOUR

By J. C. MAITRA

An incident of the utmost importance to the Tennis World of India occurred at Patna in January last. As a result of which two of the top-most players in the country were suspended from participation in any tournament pending an official inquiry into their conduct. The players named were Ghaus Mahomed and Yudhistir Singh, India's Nos. 1 and 3 respectively. Promptly following the order of suspension, the President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, Mr. P. R. Das, appointed a Committee consisting of Kanwar Jasbir Singh, Pandit Amarnath Jha and Mr. L. Brooke-Edwards for investigation.

MR. DAS'S INVITATION

As a result of it, we have been furnished with the following facts by the Honorary Secretary of the A.I.L.T.A.:—

That Mr. P. R. Das, the newly-elected President of the A.I.L.T.A. requested Y. Singh to persuade some of the prominent stars in India to participate in the Bihar Lawn Tennis Championships, Mr. Das agreeing to pay all their expenses and to treat them as his personal guests during their stay at Patna.

That Mr. Das had engaged a few rooms in the Regis Hotel, situated next door to his house, and accommodated there Ghaus Mahomed, Y. Singh, Savoor and Anwar Hussain, who were the first to arrive. Miss L. Woodbridge was also put up there.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS

But subsequently Miss Woodbridge was taken to her friend, Mrs. Sinha. Mrs. Massey stayed with Mrs. Rowland and Mrs. Wishart with Mrs. Shearer. The arrangement with the gentlemen players named above was that they and Iftikhar Ahmed, when he arrived, would stay at the Regis Hotel and breakfast and lunch and dine with Mr. Das. A car was also placed at their disposal. Sivaswamy was put up with Mr. Pillai I.C.S. and Subbarao and Ramanathan with Mr. S. Rao. It was further arranged that S. L. R. Sawhney would stay at the house of Dr. S. Sinha. It should be noted that Mr. Das had not accommodated any of the players in his own house, but had asked them all to make free and unrestricted use of it—almost as their own.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

The trouble began when Sawhney and Sohan Lal arrived. The gentleman, who had promised to put up Sawhney, declined at the eleventh hour and Sohan Lal came without previous intimation or acceptance of the invitation. However, they were taken to Mr. Das for their dinner and after that Sohan Lal was put up with Mr. Giani and Sawhney—and a friend of his—stayed at Mr. Das's place sharing one room. Sohan Lal did not feel very comfortable at Mr. Giani's. So he was accommodated at the Regis Hotel the following day. It should be noted here that this Hotel was full at the time. Sohan Lal was given the room engaged for Iftikhar Ahmed, Ghaus Mahomed having agreed to share his own room with the latter.

THE CLIMAX

But things had taken a serious turn already. The players staying at the Hotel took umbrage at the special treatment shown to Sawhney and did not go to breakfast or lunch at Mr. Das's. On enquiry by the Secretary of the Bihar L.T.A. these players offered some lame excuses but Y. Singh asked him to make separate arrangements for them in the Hotel which was done.

Then comes the last stage. A telegram was sent by Iftikhar Ahmed that he was arriving by the evening train. The Secretary and his associates made the mistake of attending the Punjab Mail, instead of the Delhi Express which had arrived earlier. Naturally they missed Iftikhar at the station. But when they returned to the Hotel they found the whole bunch, including Iftikhar ready to leave Patna!

"On our asking them the reason for this action, the Secretary states in his complaint, "Y. Singh and Ghaus Mahomed said that they felt it very much that India's Nos. 1, 2 and 3 would be put up at the Hotel and that India's No. 4 would stay with Mr. Das. They also seemed to be annoyed at the fact that no one had gone to receive Iftikhar at the station but on our explaining to them that we had gone to the station at 9 p. m. as we expected him to arrive by the Punjab Mail and that we did not expect him to come by the 8-30 p. m. train, this matter was smoothed up.

ENTREATIES FAIL

"All our joint entreaties", the Secretary concludes, "to all the six of them (Ghaus Mahomed, Y. Singh, Y. R. Savoor, Anwar Hussain, Sohan Lal and Iftikhar Ahmed) went in vain. We offered them separate arrangements at some other places and we requested them to stay at least for the night and postpone their departure for a day and offered ourselves for their services in any way they chose to take. We begged them again and again to change their mind and not to ruin the tournament. They said they had had no grievance with the Committee, that the Iftikhar incident had nothing to do with their departure which was resolved the night before, that they were the guests of Mr. P. R. Das, and not the Committee's, that they would come next year and would not change anything; but that they would not be able to play in the tournament this year on any condition whatsoever."

PLAYERS' DEFENCE

All the players concerned have submitted their explanations. They have all argued more or less in the same way. The chief contentions are, as put by Y. Singh, "Further accommodation was available in the Regis Hotel when the Lahore Contingent arrived, but it was probably thought more advisable to offer private hospitality to Sawhney and a non-tennis playing friend of his, and Sohan Lal. Although I do not think that my stay at Mr. Das's place would have enhanced my prestige in any manner—yet I felt that being invited expressly by Mr. Das to Patna, all the players deserved equal treatment."

NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL

"Iftikhar Ahmed wired from Delhi," Singh proceeds, "that he was arriving in the evening—there is only one train arriving in Patna from Delhi. He was not met by any member of the Committee. The question of Iftikhar Ahmed arriving by a later train does not arise. As regards their following Iftikhar to the Hotel, it is amazing how people can be followed without the followers knowing they had arrived. No one turned up at the Hotel until I sent for the Secretary to inform him that we were leaving and that I thought was enough notice to the Committee."

AN AMATEUR'S LIBERTY

"As an amateur player", Singh finally retorts, "within the framework of the rules of the A. I. L. T. A. I am at liberty, at any time, at any place, to withdraw from the tournament regardless of the stage reached and regardless of the feelings of the Committee and the public if I find it necessary to do so for private reasons. I am not concerned with the ethics of the case but only with the legal position, as, since, the receipt of the report, the President's decision of my suspension. a step taken by him in his capacity as President, and purporting to be in accordance with the rules of the A. I. L. T. A. To take away from an individual player his freedom of action will be no better than calling him a professional. I am not a professional."

WRECKING OF TOURNAMENT

Writing in the same strain, Ghaus Mahomed says: "It is said that I put my mixed partner to great inconvenience. I think it happens everywhere among tennis players when they scratch from a certain tournament. I had asked the Secretary to apologise to Miss Woodbridge on my behalf—and I think it was quite enough as is the practice everywhere."

"It is definitely a mis-statement", Ghaus continues, "that I said that I can wreck any tournament. I am not a professional, but an amateur. I have got every right as an amateur player, to withdraw from any tournament regardless of the feelings of the public, provided I want to do so for private reasons."

BIHAR'S EXPLANATIONS

On behalf of the Bihar Committee, Mr. Justice Rowland, its President has answered all the charges levelled by the players seriatim. After regretting the mistake in regard to Iftikhar's train, he pointed out that it could have been avoided if the latter had given the time in figures. As for Singh's charge that Iftikhar's telegram to Mrs. Massey was fictitious, Mr. Rowland says, "I, the President, was personally informed of this telegram by Mrs. Massey who was my guest for the week. Mr. Iftikhar Ahmed has not denied it." Regarding the statement that rooms were available at Regis Hotel, "we have learnt that a room had fallen vacant on the last day only." That the players were not provided with a car: "Mr. Dey's car was at their disposal and was kept at the hotel all day, except on Sunday, when they used the car of Mr. Das." With reference to the statement that rumours were circulating that Sawhney was being treated as a gentleman-player and others as necessary evils, "we have heard of no such rumours and our enquiries show there were none."

APOLOGY DEMANDED

The Bihar Committee finally says, "as regards matters of detail raised in the statement, we could concede all these points and still maintain that our main position would not be effected. It is significant that our charge as to the concerted action of those players with a view to wrecking the tournament has not been denied specifically by any of them. Their answer is just that they have the right to do as they please. They have, further expressed no regrets for being responsible in causing acute disappointment to the public, and in nullifying the entire labour of the Committee which was being undergone for several weeks past in sole expectation of their participation in the tournament. Instead of being sorry for the financial loss and the endless trouble which followed their sudden and unjustifiable withdrawal, they have tried to defend their action by a plea of supposed preferential treatment.

"GENEROSITY ILL REPAID"

"We think that each of the players concerned should be asked to give a written apology to our Council and to Mr. P. R. Das, as a condition precedent to his resuming tournament play." I wish I had space enough to reproduce the pathetic letters of Mr. Das. They give painful reading indeed. "This is the first time in my life," says the brother of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, "when I have been charged with want of hospitality. I may mention that I gave up all work during those days, personally superintended all their meals and ordered bread from Firpo's and food from Calcutta for them. I personally gave all the orders for all the meals, and I personally sat with them when they had their meals, although I myself did not eat anything."

UNQUALIFIED APOLOGY OR SUSPENSION.

"When you analyse all the complaints they have to make it boils down to this that I had no business to put up Mr. Sawhney in my house." It is a very sad commentary, indeed, on the sporting spirit of our players who stand on the top-rung of Indian tennis.

Do they realise the significance of their dictum that as amateurs they are free to scratch from any tournament and at any moment? It means that they are undependable and as such deserve to be shown a wide berth in all tournaments. Savoor and Iftikhar Ahmed have realised their mistakes and, I understand, have offered an unqualified apology. Sohan Lal has refused to see the error of his ways. We are waiting for the reply from the others. If they do not express regret for their hasty action, they should be kept out from all tournaments at least for a year.

About Cars And Reincarnations

(Continued from Page 2)

Mrs. Henry Ford, whose mother came from Warwick. The other persons present were Mr. Ford's distinguished doctor and a friend. My appointment was to meet him at half-past eight in the morning at the little "Martha and Mary" church—named after his mother and his wife—at Dearborn, in the rural precinct where sheep and horses survive and there are old London statues and revolutionary period inns and shops. I noticed that he got out of his motor before it stopped.

A tall, spare, active, high-shouldered figure in a grey suit with a Macdonald tie and a hairguard for his watch, he looks at you with a half-serious, half-quizzical expression. He is not taking your questions very seriously and you are not to take all his replies too seriously. He has a natural dignity and does not stand on it. He has none of the great man's sense of importance; he expects no special deference. "I'll go up first," he said, and he ran up the narrow gallery stair like a youth. "I wish I could run upstairs like that," I said at the top. "Ah, maybe I was just showing off," said Mr. Ford with a grin.

He put me to sit in the front row and sat behind me in the second row watching the service. There was a pause at one time before the children began to sing. "They're waiting for the go-ahead", he said. It was a chapel of children from the Ford school near by with Mr. Ford's plan of undenominational service. It included the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments in verse, some hymns, and two recitations about Columbus—it was Columbus Day,—one by a boy and one by a girl, and secular songs. "My bonnie lies over the ocean" and "America the Beautiful", all very patiently and prettily sung. None of the children looked up at Mr. Ford. Teachers also were in the gallery.

Farming In England

We filed out and after a talk with the teachers walked across the grass to the Clinton Inn, an old Michigan roadside hostelry replanted here and replenished with period furniture and pictures. Mr. Ford made me sit on the horsehair sofa and sat himself at the other end and we talked. It was very friendly, homely, disputative talk, probably in some ways much in the vein of talk that passed on that sofa when it was new. People didn't work hard enough in England. Why didn't they raise their own food? He had sat next to Churchill at a dinner at Sir Philip Sassoon's house in London.

There were a lot of people there, and he had asked Churchill, "Why don't you work the land?" It was in 1930.

Churchill (said Mr. Ford) said that they could not raise enough food they had to buy their food and make things to sell to other people, and that kind of talk. I told him they should raise their own food. The next day I went to find a farm to buy it and prove it. I bought one for about a million dollars at Boreham. it was called, out of London. It was an old mansion place, about three square miles of land, some of it swampy. And we raised plenty of food and made it pay from the first year. It's going on now; the girls are running it. I don't say they can't farm in England—I saw some fine farms—but they're too small.

Mr. Ford talked about the small tractors ploughing the field we had passed. They did the work whatever the lie of the soil and kept steady. We had seen a host of them on fields working at 20 miles an hour. Mr. Ford was enthusiastic about these hydraulic ploughing invented by Mr. Ferguson, the famous North of Ireland engineer, who worked with the Ford organisation. They would change a lot of things in agriculture all over the world. From that he passed to soya beans, which the Ford estate is cultivating on a big scale, and he showed fine wool made from them—I did not, however, see the Ford suit made from the wool—and rough, strong fibre stuff; then to plastics from the bean, and the great man's face lit up as he spoke of cars that would be made of plastic, half the weight of the present car.

Animals And Survival

He returned to animals and his well-known doubts of four-footed animals as qualifying for survival. One of these days we would probably get quit of them. The cow's chance of survival particularly seemed thin. Following this train of thought he asked with a mischievous flash if I'd heard of the dog that was in the papers that insisted on always walking on two legs. I wonder what the old horsehair sofa would have thought of such heresy.

Constantly he returned to the land and how it could be better used for the good of mankind. I remembered one of the mottoes on the walls of the gigantic rotunda where the new models and globe of the world—showing the territory of Fordlandia, in Brazil, where the Ford rubber estates are now developing—are displayed, which seemed to crystallise the great mechanic's code—"With one foot on the land and one on industry, America is safe." One wondered if there was ever another great industrialist who put the land first, as Henry Ford does. Incidentally, his policy of settling units of twenty-five men in villages where there is a stream that can be damned to give power so that they can make bolts and nuts and small gadgets has brought money and life into many decaying parts of rural Michigan.

The talk ranged from beavers' teeth and exercise to heaven ("When you're there you'll want to get back here pretty quick—you'll want to get to your work") and reincarnation. And in all he said you felt that you were with an "original" in the old sense of the word when most communities had a man who had his own original conceptions compared with whom other people seemed like standardised types. Queer it was to think that the man who had produced more movable objects exactly alike than anyone else in the world should himself be unlike anyone else. He would advance outrageous propositions and sit back to see how you took them, and he would propound ideas about the Jews and about the press that left one speechless.

The Jews

"You can't believe anything in the papers; maybe some of it's the truth but not the whole of it," he said. While confident that Hitler "was a dub, just a dub," he hinted darkly about people behind Hitler. One could not be sure how seriously these theories were held. The best he would say about the Jews was that you could not do without them. "The Gentiles wouldn't work if the Jews weren't here."

Like many another, he had entertained his mind with ideas about having lived before. The whole thing that mattered was what experience we brought from a former life and what we gathered in this life to pass on to help other people on to a next life. It's the sum of what we carry on from our generation to another that makes the essence of experience the thing. As we passed on to a lighter vein I asked if in a future incarnation he would not bother making old-fashioned things like motor-cars and would concentrate on aeroplanes? He said he didn't know anything about that or what he would be like in another life. "The only thing is," said Henry Ford, "that I'd like to be sure of getting the same wife."

But although holding himself aloof from the Ford workshops in producing the 4,000 Pratt-Whitney warplane engines, Mr. Ford is working with his characteristic concentration on a civil aeroplane of a new type. He intimated that it would have a gyroscope that would take it up and land in, say, the floorspace of that small inn; go right away and so save all the power wasted on rising and landing. The engines would be in the wings and a lot of the exhaust would be saved. It would have a lot of new points. He was working on models. So the life of future generations may be immensely affected by what Henry Ford is devising in his present incarnation, just as his motor-cars have affected the life of the generation that is now passing. He had only been in a 'plane himself three times, twice with Lindbergh.

Motor-Cars

One part of Henry Ford's achievements that particularly impressed me was the biological difference he had made to the United States by enlarging the area of marriage selection of rural communities from a buggy ride to a motor-car ride—say from ten miles to a hundred and fifty—and so made the melting-pot really melt.

Mr. Ford, as in everything discussed, where there was a side of self-appreciation brushed that aside. It had made a difference, he said. "The motor-car is the greatest educator we've got. A man takes his family 500 miles in his car on holiday and they meet another family from the other side that has come the same distance. They talk together, tell their experiences to one another, and back they go to pass some of it on to their home folks. That's good mixing." The radio was doing the same thing. I suggested that the motor-car had prevented the United States from having a peasantry. He said everyone came into towns now, and perhaps too much.

The Ford Peace Ship. We came to that at last as an instance of how a man gather's lasting experiences. He recalled Miss Jane Addams and the idea of the Peace Ship in the last war to get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas. There were 25 or 26 women on board and a lot of discussion. They got to Denmark, and the newspaper folk came on board and they talked and talked. The result of all this was that Mr. Ford got an idea of forces and schemers he did not know of behind the war, so he left the ship and went back to the United States. He had 100 days of it all. It cost him dol. 400,000, but the experience was worth it.

Energy And Freshness

It is not possible to give an idea of the energy, ingenuity, freshness of mind, naivete in many ways, originality, native wit and business shrewdness, optimism tinged with caustic experience, kindliness and flinty hardness, and a strange kind of humbleness ("I'm just a tool") in this industrial king. His face in repose has that remote look that we call ascetic and is seen frequently in religious people It is the expression of the rare willpower that can produce periods of complete mental concentration, an expression one would recall well on the faces of Arthur Keith, the great anthropologist, and John Buchan, the writer. "Faith is what we gather from experience" said Henry Ford.

He is seventy-seven, and although he cannot touch his toes—he tried to do so in the Clinton Inn that day—he can do a crouching exercise at a chair that few people can do at fifty and can still run a hundred yards and dance old-fashioned dances with his wife at the Ford parties. He plans, as I have said, an aeroplane for the world at peace. He is still a great force in the industry of the world. Will he ultimately turn his genius and that industry to the aid of democracy in its peril?

I said my say and we shook hand: "You're hidebound," said Henry Ford, and he added after a pause, "Maybe I'm hidebound too."

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The Medico And His Fee

(Continued from Page 7)

in the north—in Norway, for instance—doctors who turned their science into a trade and become king's surgeons. Their fees were fixed by law. The cure of a severe wound cost eight ore, of a less serious one four, and so on.

In Middle Ages

In the Middle Ages Frederick II of Hohenstaufen issued for Italy, the country of his birth, a medical regulation fixing doctors' fees. Doctors had to treat poor patients free, and were not allowed to ask more than about sixty Swiss centimes (6d.) a day from the rich ones. Of course, we must remember that the purchasing power of money in the Middle Ages was about ten times what it is to-day. In special cases doctors were permitted to come to an agreement on their fee before beginning treatment. But even in those times once patients were cured of their ills they did not seem in a hurry to pay the fees. An old poem circulated in the medical school at Salerno advises every doctor to ask for his fee when the patient is afraid of dying, since later on, when he is well again, he does not want to pay.

The earliest German medical regulations (dated 1350) exhort doctors to be "modest in their demands". A law of the Emperor Sigismund in 1436 obliges every town to keep a town doctor and to pay him 100 florins a year. The town doctor was allowed to take money from the rich citizens, but had to treat the poor free. Princes in those days were most generous towards their own doctors, giving them not only large fees, but also sacks of wheat and casks of wine for themselves, and oats for their horses. But some people seem to have been rather mean. Martin Luther confesses: "For all his services I never gave my doctor, Curio, more than one drink per visit."

Women Doctor

But, taking it all round, the profession seems to have been a lucrative one, as witnessed the career of the Jewish woman doctor, Sarah, whom John II, Bishop of Wurzburg, allowed to have the medical monopoly of his diocese and who earned enough in a short time to buy herself an estate.

Nevertheless, however high the "private" fees, there was always the law to guard the poor from being fleeced. The rich could look after themselves; the famous Augustinian monk and preacher, Abraham a Sancta Clara, censures doctors for pocketing immense fees, and cites the case of Louis XII of France, whose doctor, Cotterio, received 10,000 ducats a month (a ducat was worth about 10s.). Peter Alponensis, doctor to Pope Honorius, got 400 ducats a day. Abraham remarks: "Thus do the doctors purge not only the body but also the purse."

High Fees

Probably one of the highest fees on record was collected by the French surgeon Petit, who was called from Paris to treat Augustus the Strong of Poland for a sore foot. He received on his departure a fee of 10,000 thalers, 500 thalers for the journey, a ring with precious stones, other presents, and a life annuity of 1,000 thalers. But even this munificence did not content him; he asked for more, and received a further 4,000 thalers (the thaler was worth about 3s.). Think of that next time your doctor suggests half a guinea.

Think also of the greed and avarice of the medicine-men who batten on primitive tribes. A medicine-man of the Dakota Red Indians demands for attendance on the slightest illness the fee of one horse. Further, whilst treatment is going on, he must be provided with the very best food, and whole chickens, sheep, and field-produce. Illness is, in fact, so expensive for the Dakotas that one often meets people of this tribe who have ruined themselves paying a single doctor's fee!

GET THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING says Father Kruschen

Just look at Father Kruschen on the Hockey Field! Still plays a dazzling game at 48 and makes rings around some of the youngsters. Most men at his age have retired long ago and are now lazy and bad-tempered, with no interest in life. So silly—everyone (*you included*) could be active and full of life—doing the things you did at 20—if only you would follow a simple rule of health practised all over the world. TAKE KRUSCHEN SALTS EVERY DAY.

Get the two-fold action of Kruschen busy in your system. Action No. 1 clears your bowels of food waste, regularly every day. Action No. 2 flushes your kidneys clean, and livens up that lazy liver.

Start to-day on the Kruschen way to health and vigour. Within a week or two you'll be literally jumping with energy

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

FAMOUS INDIAN MATHEMATICIAN

(Continued From Page 9)

ciety)." Prof. Hardy thinks that, the real tragedy about Ramanujan was not his early death, but that "during his five unfortunate years, his genius was misdirected, side-tracked, and to a certain extent distorted." He repeats what he had already written about his work: "One gift it shows which no one can deny, profound and invincible originality. He would probably have been a greater mathematician if he could have been caught and tamed a little in his youth; he would have discovered more that was new, and that, no doubt, of greater importance. On the other hand, he would have been less of a Ramanujan, and more of European professor, and the loss might have been greater than the gain....."

It seems, however, that Prof. Hardy at any rate did not think him a crank. He says that "the picture which I want to present to you is that of a man who had his peculiarities like other distinguished men, but a man in whose society one could take pleasure, with whom one could drink tea and discuss politics or mathematics; the picture in short, not of a wonder from the East, or an inspired idiot, or a psychological freak, but of a rational human being who happened to be a great mathematician."

R. D. KARVE.

"You have the audacity to come up here and ask for my daughter's hand. You might have saved yourself the trouble young man."
"Oh, it's no trouble, sir. another message to deliver building."

Little Sudha Jayakar

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan,"—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am sorry, owing to printer's mistake, my chart in the last week's "Corner" was cut in middle and therefore, it lost much of its meaning and purpose. You remember, it was on the subject of one's being "well and happy". I do not want to dwell at length on the subject now. However, I think, a few paragraphs, just to connect the last week's chart, and to serve as a finishing touch to that article, are necessary.

I said in that chart why one said he was well although he might be suffering from some sickness, and why one said he was happy although he might be having certain worries. I told you also that my sister did not happen to appreciate my saying: "I am well and happy always." She called this a "stunt" and claimed that she was the only person who could be "outspoken" in that manner.

Well, that raised another point altogether, so I shall say a few words in that connection. You will, all the same, do good kindly to read the last week's chart once again and then read the following few paragraphs to understand the sequence. Thanks!

* * * *

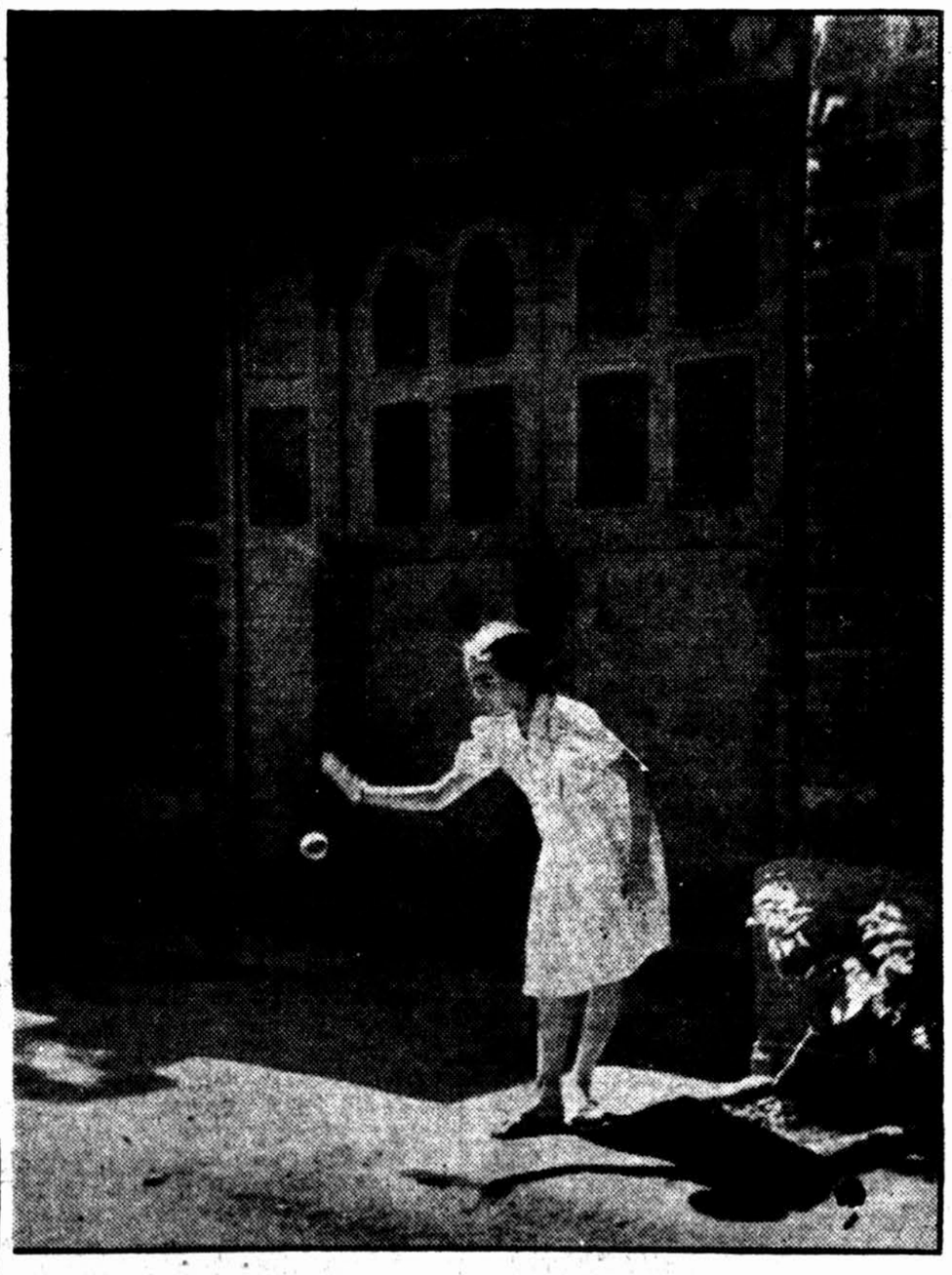
Theory Of Auto-Suggestion

I like outspokenness. I have realised though that outspokenness often injures others' feelings. I try to check myself from being outspoken. It is very difficult to be outspoken, without knowing all sides of a question—that's what I feel. All the same, I encourage other friends to be outspoken to me. I would not misunderstand them and I could correct myself—for, you see, others can see your faults more clearly than you yourselves can in your own case. You may be charitable to yourselves; why shall others be?

I kept mum lest I might wound her pride. But I think, being my sister, so near and dear to me, she was rather too late in her outspokenness to me. But was that outspokenness at all?

There is a theory of 'auto-suggestion', which I was made to understand when I was young. According to that theory, when you are sick, you have to suggest to yourself that you are well; when you are unhappy, you have to suggest to yourself that you are happy. I have found it very helpful, at least so far as I am concerned. It is never wrong to suggest nice things to yourself.

So whether my sister thinks it to be a "stunt" or something worse than that, I shall continue to suggest to myself: "I am well and happy always!"



One, Two, Three. . . . . Hundred—Photo by Vasant Phatak.

* * * *

Balkanji Bari Activities

To-day at 4-30 p.m. boys and girls of all local branches of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari will have sports competitions on the Goklibai High School ground, Vile Parle. Several prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls had a happy surprise on Sunday, March 9, when an elderly friend gave light refreshments and a cup of milk to each of them, after they had finished their games.

A strong Committee has been appointed to collect funds for the Association. Another Sub-Committee has been appointed to arrange and organise Children's Tour. Badges for the Members have been ordered, and they will be ready shortly.

In April, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and other Office-bearers of the local Branches have to be elected. A notice to that effect will be issued by the General Secretary in due course of time.

* * * *

Buying An Outfit

First of all, one player is chosen to be the "shopkeeper," whilst the rest of the players are the "customers." The shopkeeper has to ask the customers what articles they want. The first one may say shoes, the second may say socks, the third tie, and so on.

The shopkeeper then has to make up a sentence putting these words in it. Perhaps the shopkeeper will say: "We have in stock shoes and socks and a tie."

Each time the shopkeeper says the word "shoes", the customer who wanted them has to repeat the word. The other customers have to say their word as soon as they hear it, or pay a forfeit. The shopkeeper goes on talking to "catch" the players.

* * * *

Strange Things

Sculptors make strange errors. In the case of the statue of Oliver Cromwell, outside Westminster Hall, London, the spurs are upside down.

The name "gipsy" is a corruption of Egyptian. The gipsies, however, are believed to have originated in India, and a member of the nomadic race (as well as his language) is called by his own people a Romany.

Certain designs drawn on "cartone", or paste-board, became known as cartoons. The most famous of these was the work of Raffaelle, which were originally at Hampton Court, but which are now at South Kensington. The name is now used to designate drawings of a distinct type.

* * * *

How Many Fives In Ten?

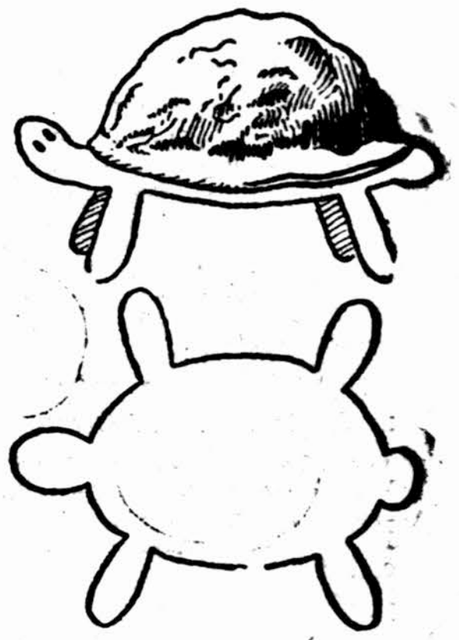
Write down X and you will see that it is made up of the letter V, one upright, one downwards, and two on their sides.

Now you can prove to your chums that there are four fives in ten, can't you?

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Making A Tortoise

HERE IS AN EASY WAY OF MAKING A TOY TORTOISE.



First, crack a walnut so that you have one-half of the shell perfect. Then put the shell, flat side down, on a piece of a post-card, and cut out a shape to fit the shell, leaving six projections, four for the legs and one each for the head and tail.

Put some glue round the flat edge of the shell, and press this on to the card. When dry, paint the card to match the colour of the shell. Slightly bend the legs down and the head up, and thread a piece of cotton round the neck.

Members and Companions of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association—From Left to Right: Bro. [illegible] Ramarao, Sis. Teji Punwani, Sis. Nalini Diwanji, Bro. Joachim Pinto, Sis. Bharati Upadhyaya, Bro. Mubarak Omarali, Sis. Aloo Jhabwalla, Bro. Natwar Modi, and Bro. N. Wandrekar.

A Page For Women

Love Is Like A Flower

(BY REGINE)

Dear Regine:

I am sixteen years old and madly in love. I know I will never love anyone except this boy, who is my own age, as long as I live. My parents laugh at me. But my boy friend and I have decided to be real stubborn about it and not give in to our parents' wishes.....which are, of course..... that we stop going together. So I have been defying them. Lately my mother has been very angry and says she will not send me to college unless I stop my foolishness.....as she calls it. Don't you think there is such a thing as young love being real? And will you please write something I can show my mother?—"SWEET SIXTEEN."

* * * *

I am sorry, Sweet Sixteen...but you asked for it.

I agree with your parents on every count. You cannot have any idea of the worry you are putting them to with your present conduct.

So, since you seem to be a bit headstrong.....let me paint you a little picture of your future girlhood, which ordinarily would be your best years. For the years from sixteen to twenty-one are the years of ripening.

Since the boy is your own age, it will be at least five years before he is able to support you unless he is an heir, and probably not even then at the present rate of employment. This, of course.....if his love holds out, granting that yours does. At this I can see you bridle.

She doesn't understand," you say to yourself. "She doesn't know how sweet, how pure and how holy our love is. Love like ours will last forever."

Well, my little flower.....sorry as I am to disillusion you, love is like a flower. It grows quite well under the stimulus of a summer sun or a full, sweet moon.....but in winter it needs to be taken in from outdoors.....rarely can love withstand the rigorous winter of a long engagement.

Love needs support as an ivy needs support. Putting the difficulty of standing alone in a forest of disapproval... you still have yourselves to reckon with.

Five years from now, when you have been working.....during the period you might have been in college....you will say to yourself... "If not for him I would have had a real girlhood. I would have known the glamour of college life, and the joys of learning how to co-ordinate my hand and brain. If not for him I would have met many types of men among whom I could have made a real choice.

He, on the other hand...will begin to find your caresses all more or less the same.....your lips will be an old story, so old he can read it backwards. If you both control yourselves.....the great mystery itself will not seem nearly so important to solve after the preliminaries have been fought over and over.....long before the main bout.

Besides, you know of course..... that in long engagements, the little god of love gets a terrible amount of punishment. Cupid wants a roof of his own.....and his own garden in which to watch the stars. This is why Nature has so arranged her affairs that young things in love at the proper time, leave the parental nest and build fresh new nests of their own.

Be a gay young thing, Sweet Sixteen. Give love a long rope. Look it sternly in the eye and say, "I am not to be lassoed yet, little one. Not yet."

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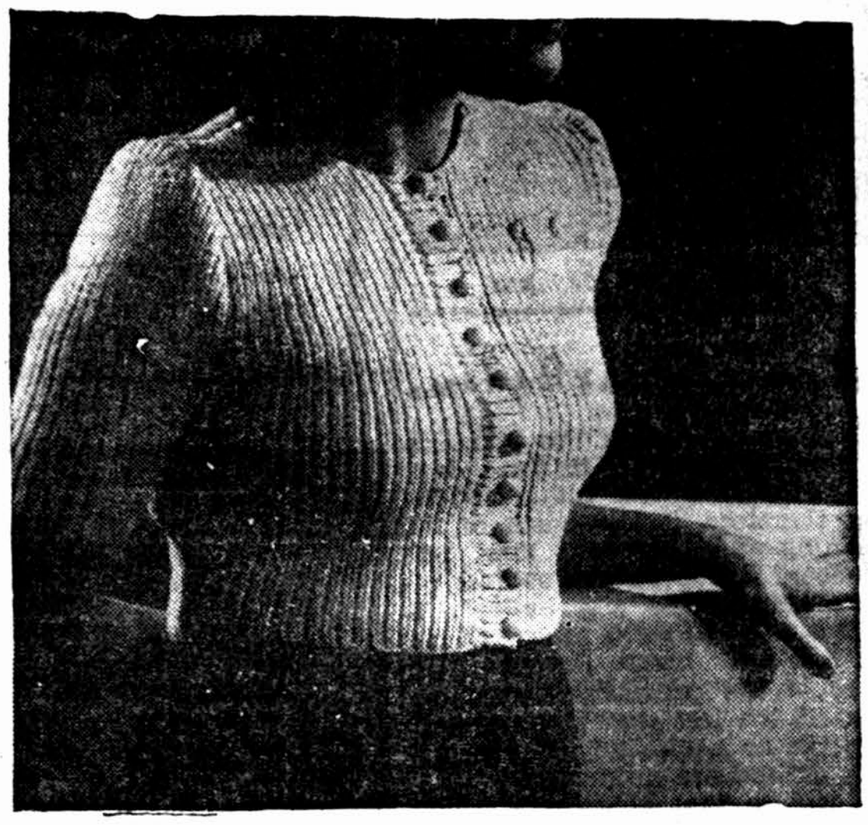
A SHORT SWEATER



IT may be that you are going to the beach, or perhaps just taking a trip or going out in the evening when the air is a wee bit too cool. Then you will want to don this smart, short, ribbed, cotton sweater. Start your sweater now and before you realize what you have done, you will have it finished. All your friends will be raving about it.

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The models for the George Cross and George Medal have now been approved by King George VI, and are illustrated in this picture. The George Cross is the highest decoration to commemorate civilian gallantry that the British Sovereign can award. Indeed it ranks second only to the famous Victoria Cross, the highest decoration for valour in the British Empire.

The central design for each is St. George slaying the Dragon. The reverse of the Cross is plain and will bear the name of the recipient and the date of the award, while the obverse of the Medal, which like the Cross is struck in silver, bears the crowned effigy of King George VI. It is 1.42 inches in diameter.

Make the most of your complexion
when so much depends on it

So MUCH of your personal attractiveness — so many thrilling moments that form the most cherished memories of a woman's life — may be lost to you forever unless you learn to guard your most prized possession — a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women, who have sought in vain for a beautiful complexion, have realized their fondest hopes with Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream. This delicately perfumed cream forms an invisible film that cleverly conceals little skin blemishes and makes your skin soft and lovely. Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream protects your skin against the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. Being an ideal powder base, it will make your complexion a miracle of loveliness. Your make-up goes on smoother — it stays lovely longer.

Awaken the hidden beauty of your skin by the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream and to you will come the happiness that belongs to every woman favoured with a radiant, youthful complexion.

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Cold Cream — *Unsurpassed for cleansing and beautifying the skin.*
Perfect Skin Lotion — *A refreshing astringent that stimulates circulation and removes excessive oiliness.*
Perfect Face Powder — *Blends perfectly with your natural colouring; comes in six shades; is delicately perfumed; clings for hours; and gives you a well-groomed appearance without that powdery look.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D85-I

Stamp Collectors' Corner

New Honours For Bolivar

(BY MURIEL NISSEN)

One of the most richly honoured of all philatelic personalities, Simon Bolivar, is the recipient of a new postal tribute, in the form of a commemorative issue from Venezuela, marking the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the death of the "Great Liberator." Besides occupying a top position with the ranking philatelic personages of all time, Bolivar has a firm claim to being the most commemorated hero of the Americas —sharing first place honours only with Columbus. A country (Bolivia) is named for him, the monetary unit of Venezuela (the Bolivar) carries his name, and innumerable streets, monuments, parks and buildings recall his illustrious career. As for his postage supremacy, he is undoubtedly one of the most widely portrayed stamp personages. Almost every South and Central American country has used his likeness on postage paper, at one time or another, and many special issues have commemorated his life and achievements.

All this homage his well deserved, for Simon Bolivar's services in winning independence for the Latin American countries earned for him all possible honour. His native country was Venezuela, where he was born in 1783. He studied law in Madrid, and travelled extensively through Europe, returning to South America shortly before the revolutionary uprising against the Spaniards in 1810. He led his own people in a heroic struggle against the mother country and when New Granada and Venezuela were consolidated into the republic of Colombia in 1819 he was elected president of the new state. Having driven the Spaniards from that part of the continent, he was called upon to duplicate his success further South, and went to Peru to help the revolutionists there. Here again his remarkable leadership was successful, and when independence had been secured for the Peruvians they elected him president. This office he held for only a short time. In 1825 the southern provinces of Peru formed a separate state, which they called Bolivia, and the Liberator was asked to frame a constitution for the new republic. This document was later discarded by the people, who considered it as favouring a dictatorial form of government. By this time, Bolivar had succeeded in the great tasks of his life, he had liberated the Americas from Spanish rule, and had united the republics into a firm federation of friendly and independent countries. The methods he had used were sometimes, of necessity, arbitrary, and were the very factors that later made people wary of him. His last years were consequently full of discord. He served as president of Colombia in 1826 and 1828 but retired in 1829 , when Venezuela separated from the republic of Colombia. He died at San Pedro on December 17th, 1830.

The Venezuelan stamp set just released in Bolivar's honour, consists of six values for ordinary postage and three airmail items. Each stamp carries a Spanish inscription describing the subject of the design, here given in translation. Values and colours of the postage items are: 5 centavos blue monument and urn, cinerary of Simon Bolivar; 10c rose-carmine, bed in which Bolivar was born at Caracas; 15c olive; Baptism of Simon Bolivar; 25c blue, portrait of Bolivar astride a white horse; 37 1|2c dark blue, Grand Patio in the birth place at Caracas; 50c violet, "Rebellion of the 12th Year", referring to a military engagement in the 12th year of the revolutionary movement against Spain.

The three airmail items have a common design, a presentation of the Statue erected to Bolivar's memory in Caracas, capital city of his native land. Values and colours are: 12 1|2 c, gray violet; 70c carmine and 4 Bolivars, black.

Nicaraguan Centenary Issue

Holding the honour of being the last announced release of 1940 to commemorate the one hundredth

anniversary of Britain's "Penny Black", was an air mail issue of Nicaragua. There are 3 values to the set, 2 1/2 cordobas, 5 cor and 10c, with a common design. A portrait of Sir Rowland Hill, described in the caption as "Inventor del Sello Postal" (Inventor of the Postage Stamp), appears at the right side of the horizontally arranged stamp, while the left portion is occupied by a reproduction of Nicaragua's first stamp—issued in 1862, with the inscription "Nicaragua Primer Sello 1862." A panel along the bottom of the adhesive bears the commemorative dates "1840-1940" together with the inscription "Commemorative Primer Centenario del Sello Postal" (In Commemoration of the First Century of the Postage Stamp).

The designer of the stamps is Ernesto Ruiz Aviles of Managua.

Belgian Issue Appears

The first postal news to come from Nazi Occupied Belgium concerns the semi-postal issue announced for release last May. The set was released on November 10th, and carries a portrait of Queen Elizabeth The following values comprise the issue. 75 centimes plus 75c, 1 franc plus 1 fr., 1.50 fr. plus 1.50 fr., 1.75 fr. plus 1.75 fr., 2.50 fr. plus 2.50 fr., 5 fr. plus 5 fr.

Vichy Government Stamp

The Vichy Government issued a stamp on January 1st portraying Marshal Petain, Chief of State. The adhesive is to be used for ordinary postage within the limits of unoccupied France, and has a value of 1 franc. Other denominations are scheduled to follow shortly.

"Singer Of Niagara"

A recent announcement from the Minister of Communications in Cuba stated that "the many difficulties which presented themselves have been overcome, and the long promised air mail stamps commemorating the death of Jose Maria Heredia Campuzana, Cuban poet and patriot, was placed on sale at all Cuban post offices on December 27th." Heredia died on May 21st, 1839, and the stamps bear the inscription, "Heredia 1839-1939", indicating that they were planned for much earlier release.

The best known work of this famous Cuban poet was an Ode to Niagara, which has led to frequent reference to him as the "Singer of Niagara." This poem, as well as the famous waterfall it honours, are recalled on the 10 cent. blue stamp, which carries a picture of Niagara Falls above the caption "Niagara Poderoso" (Mighty Niagara). A picture of the poet is shown on the left of the pictorial design. On the 5 cents green adhesive, which has the same arrangement, appears a group of palm trees, designated as "Les Palmas Deliciosas", (The Delightful Palms), denoting Heredia's poetical tribute to scenic beauties in his native land. Both stamps are air mail items.

Heredia was born in Santiago de Cuba on December 31st, 1803. He studied law at the University of Havana and was admitted to the bar in 1823. In the same year he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Spanish Government and received a sentence of banishment for life. He settled in the United States where he published a volume of poems in 1825.

Later Heredia moved to Mexico, where another volume of his verse was published. The exile obtained permission to visit his native land in 1836, but his stay was limited to two months, after which he returned to Mexico, where he died.

Most of Heredia's early work consisted of clever translations into Spanish of French, English and Italian pieces, but his original poems were also of considerable merit, and have earned him a permanent niche of fame in the galery of Spanish-American poets

New Portuguese Item

Portuguese history has been looming large on the philatelic horizon of late. Recalling the great moments of its past history and the famous heroes of old who fought for Portuguese freedom and unity provide a keen reminder to the rest of the world that Portugal is practically the last outpost of peace and freedom on the European continent.

There are several decisive dates in the annals of Portuguese history and it seems that occasions for commemorating many of them have fallen within the last year. Latest of these dates to be postally recalled is the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the house of Braganza, and the beginning of individual Portugal. There are two values in the present set, with a common design. Values and colours are: 15 centavos blue, and 35 c. yellow-green. Portrayed on the stamp is "D. Joao IV" (King John IV) astride a white horse. The dates "1640-1940" also appear in the design. 1640 was the year in which the Duke of Braganza, later crowned as King John IV, expelled the Spaniards from Portuguese territory and established the complete independence of the Portuguese people.

Stamp Teasers

1. The story of Venus rising from the Sea is recalled on what stamp?
2. Who was Ferenc Deak, and what stamp pictures him?
3. A picturesque "Bamboo Walk" appears on what stamp?
4. What adhesive bears the picture of a Pepper Plant?
5. A dancing procession is illustrated on what postage paper?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The scene showing a nurse weighing a native child appears on a Congo stamp of 1930.
2. Lime Picking is featured on Dominican postage of 1938.
3. Italy, in 1937, issued a stamp picturing a Statue of Pan.
4. "John the Blind", hero of Luxemburg, is portrayed on postage paper of that principality, issued in 1934.
5. "The Hermitage" is famous as the home of Andrew Jackson, and is shown on a United States stamp of 1936.
6. In 1930, Afghanistan issued a stamp set commemorating the 3rd anniversary of the Coronation of King Zahir Shah. One of the stamps pictured a display of fireworks.
7. Florence Nightingale was honoured on Belgian postage paper of 1939.
8. A "Cheetah" appears on Italian Somaliland stamps of 1934 This animal is a member of the cat family found in parts of Asia and Africa. He is frequently tamed and trained to hunt antelope, and other game.
9. Jugoslavia, in 1940 issued a stamp showing a group of children playing in the snow.
10. A ribbon fish is shown on a 1938 stamp of Caymans Islands.

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puzzles and pastimes

For Solutions See Page 39

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

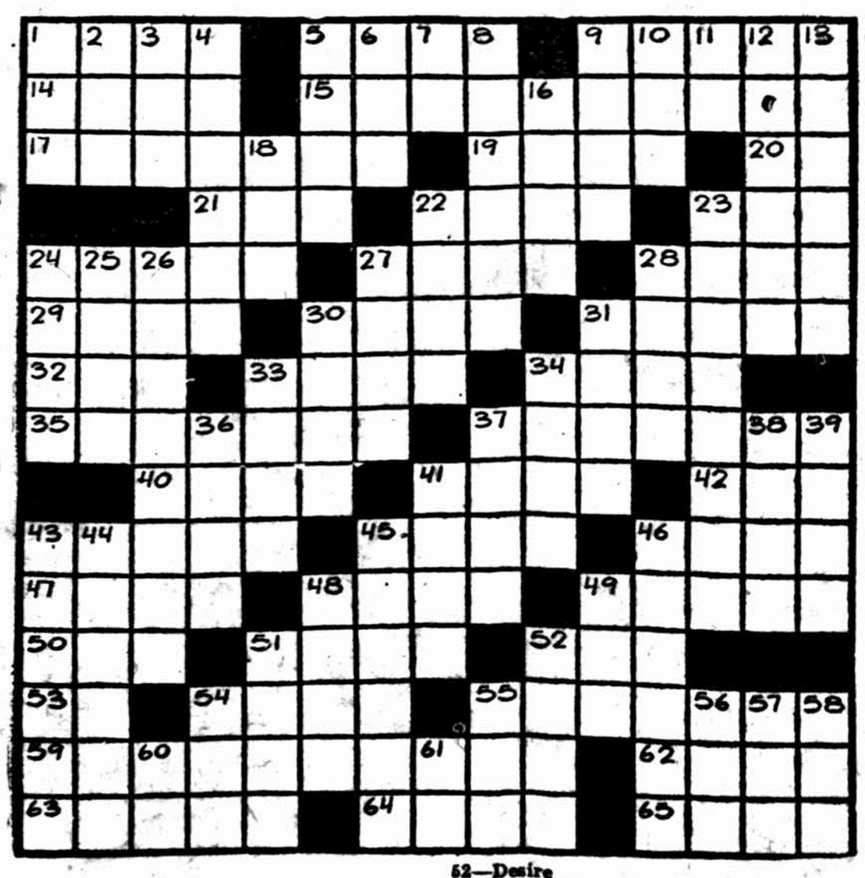
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

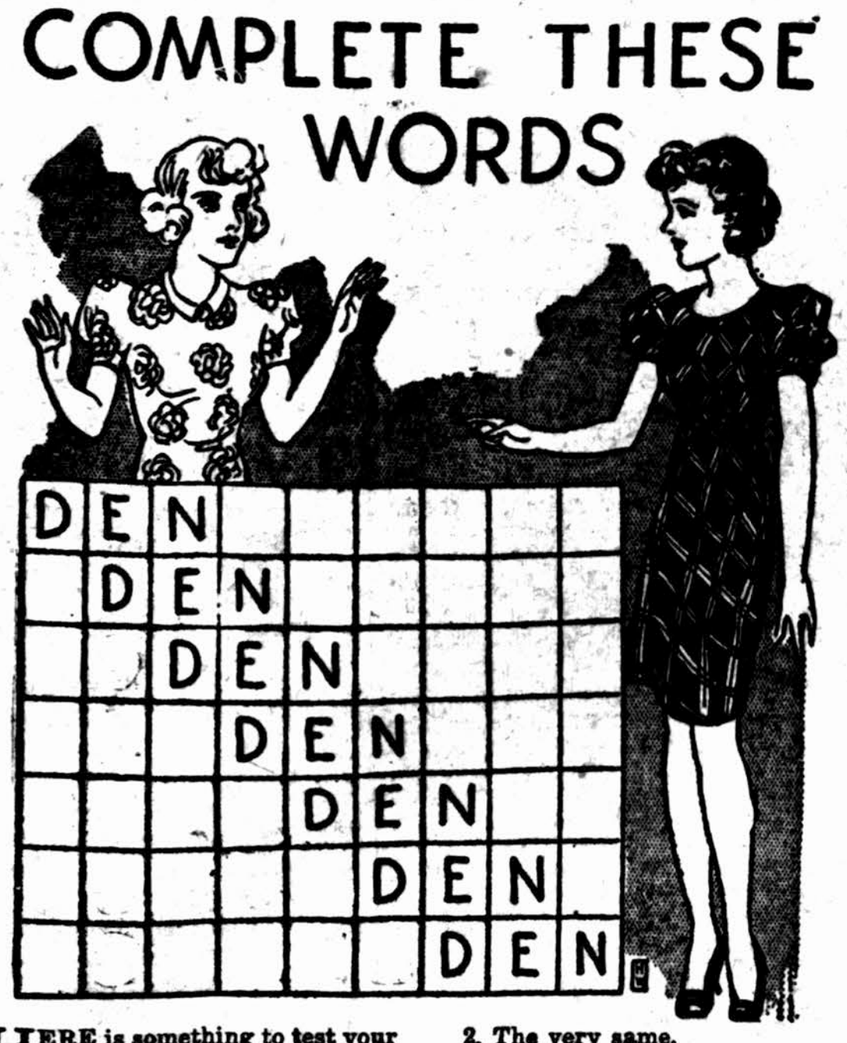
1—Gone by
5—Egyptian sacred bull
9—Nautical command
14—Plane surface
15—What is the capital of Uruguay?
17—In what novel does Hester Prynne appear: "The —— Letter"?
19—Ancient country of Greece
20—Negative
21—Transgress
22—Supported
23—Companion
24—Who was the Roman god of festive joy and mirth?
27—Masculine name
28—Love to excess
29—Exclamation of despair
30—Tree
31—Happened
32—Title of respect
33—Who was the famous feminist leader? Carrie Chapman ——?
34—Harm
35—Rude girls
37—What river empties into the Baltic at Danzig?
40—Ore deposit
41—Stout clubs
42—Fish
43—Portion
45—Tin receptacles
46—Woody fibre
47—Sharpen a razor
48—Cut the outer part from
49—Furs
50—Conjunction
51—Bird
52—Armed Combat
53—Hebrew letter
54—Conflagration
55—Who laid the foundations of modern electrical science?
59—Esteem
62—Sound quality
63—What justice of the Supreme Court was formerly dean of the Columbia Law School?
64—Classify
65—Goddess of discord

VERTICAL

1—Dance step
2—Part of a curved line
3—Body of water
4—Ankle
5—So be it
6—Cooking utensil
7—Within
8—Who was the famous collaborator of Addison?
9—Eager
10—Force
11—Paid publicity
12—Legislative body
13—Shaped with a tool
16—Cloth measures
18—Fleur-de-lis
22—Suggest
23—What is the southwesternmost part of the Iberian Peninsula?
24—Hard money
25—Medley
26—What state was named in honor of the queen consort of Charles II
27—Insect eggs
28—Spring
30—Section of a window
31—Stir
33—Yield
34—Strikes
36—French illustrator
37—Weathercock
38—Remain
39—Divisions of learning
41—External covering
43—Fashions
44—Sincere
45—Marks to indicate omissions
46—Scold
48—What is another name for Belem?
49—Established value
51—Tree
52—Desire
54—Paddlelike process
55—On behalf of
56—Beetle
57—Cuckoo
58—Affirmative
60—Towards
61—Maiden loved by Zeus



COMPLETE THESE WORDS



HERE is something to test your vocabulary. See if you can fill the blank spaces with letters, so that each horizontal row will contain an English word. If you cannot think up seven such words, try the ones suggested by these definitions:

1. The art or profession of a dentist.
2. The very same.
3. Legal term for a formal or official document.
4. An instrument for concentrating electricity (part of a radio set).
5. Mishaps.
6. Something done or said that may serve as an example.
7. Loaded with too great a carge.

All for Dessert

TAKE three-fifths of BRICK, one-sixth CEMENT, one-half a PUDDLE, and four-elevenths SCAFFOLDING, and, surprising as it may seem, you will obtain something to eat. Can you tell what this is?

Answer: Rice-pudding.

Four-Letter Puzzle

CAN you put together four four-letter words in such a manner that they form a word-square describing what two little German boys will never see at the same time? The first word rhymes with the last, and both have to do with the passing of time. And, since the little German boys are cousins, and both have the same name, the middle words are the same. Only four letters of the alphabet have been used.

Solution:

N O O N
O T T O
O T T O
N O O N

Answer by Anagram

TELEPHONING in his news from a country boasting a dictator, the reporter repeated, verbatim, the following words from a recent sensational speech:

"Scraped weak nations should rot."

"The old boy certainly knows his proverbs," the reporter said irreverently, at the end, to the rewrite man, before he hung up.

Finding the speech a little too violent for international reproduction, the next issue of the paper re-printed the proverb instead of the quoted words. The question was, whether or not, to put the proverb into quotation marks, since it was a perfect anagram of the original sentence, i. e., contained exactly the same letters, only in different order. Can you quote the proverb?

Answer: "ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS."

How Many Birds?

A YOUNG couple, tired of the city, decided to invest in a poultry farm. They spent one hundred dollars on one hundred fowl. Each turkey cost $5, each goose one-half as much, while each chicken cost them ten cents. Can you tell how many birds of each kind were included in the outlay?

Answer: Twelve turkeys, 13 geese, and 75 chickens.

Which Pirate Bit the Dust?

CAPTAIN KIDD, the pirate, has sent six of his cohorts ashore to bury the treasure from a looted ship. The six are his first mate, second mate, third mate, boatswain, a steerer and a guard.

The first mate, the only one of the six who knows how to read or write, is to prepare a map indicating in the usual piratical code the exact location of the burying place of the treasure.

Only five of the six men get back to the ship after burying the treasure. The first mate has disappeared.

"He fell out of the boat, map and all, while we were rowing back to the ship from the island and he never came up again," they explain to Captain Kidd.

"You're lying, you thieving blackguards," roars Captain Kidd, whipping out his pistol. "One of you five has hidden that map and you're all trying to get a share of the treasure. Come quick now. Which one of you killed the first mate? Out with it."

The five pirates wilt before their captain's anger. Four of them also fear the man who did the killing. Here are the answers Captain Kidd got:

First pirate: "I was digging the deep hole in which we were to hide the treasure and I didn't see a thing. One-eye Joe was helping me."

Second pirate: "All I know is that Slasher Harry was helpless without his cutlass."

Third pirate: "Pegleg Mike told you about himself and me. The boat steerer was knocked out by the heat while we were on the island."

Fourth pirate: "Tom Hook-Arm was sick, too, but he's telling the truth. It couldn't have been me. Yellow Pete was guarding us."

Fifth pirate: "Nobody could see the second mate except the boatswain. But we were all standing not far from each other."

Captain Kidd immediately realizes that only one man has not been exonerated. That man is the killer. So Kidd shoots him down mercilessly.

Which one of the five did he shoot?

Puzzling Vowels

HOW good is your English these days?

See how many of these you can solve!

(a) What is a common English word with a double "w" in it?

(b) In what common English word do four vowels come together?

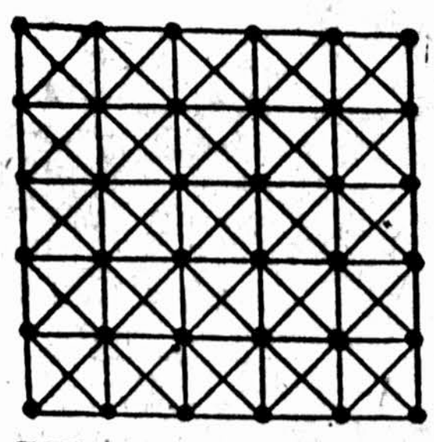
(c) How many words can you remember, in which the five vowels occur in their right order?

Answer: (a) Glowworm. (b) Obsequious. (c) Facetious; Abstentious.

LmOaVnE

INVITE your friends to read the above cryptic line. It is all about a man in love.

A 6-Pin Puzzle



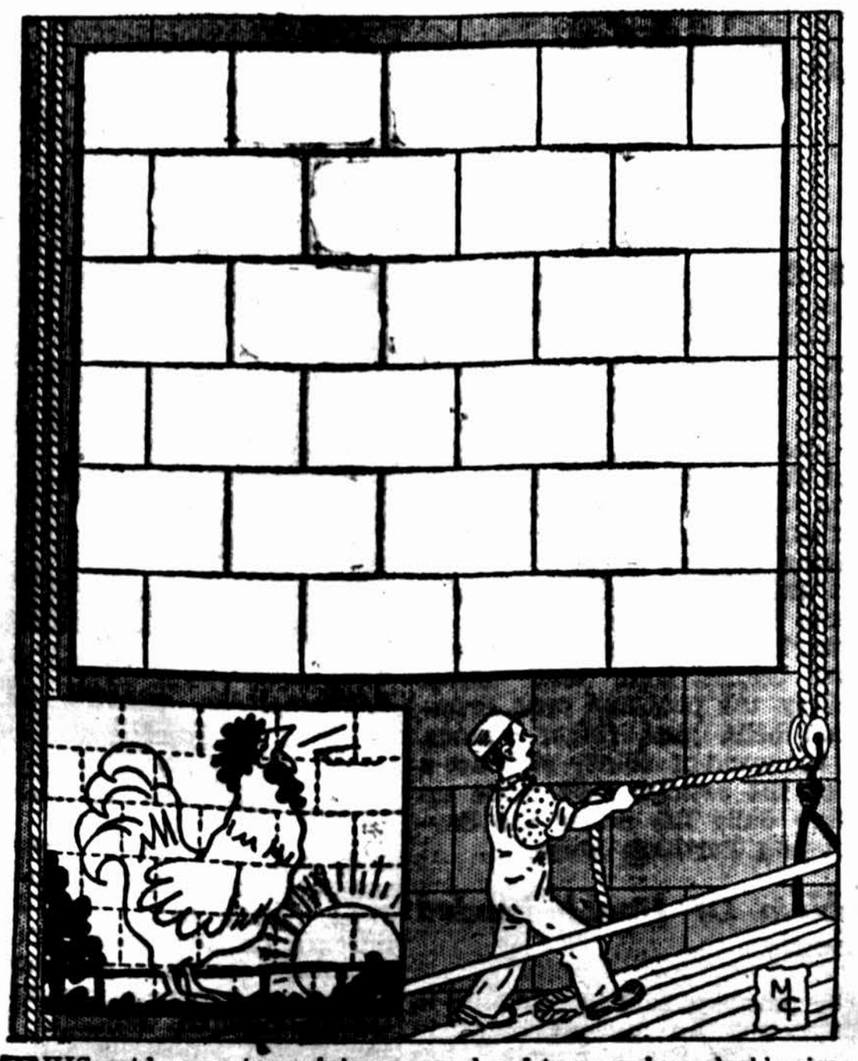
HERE is an amusing little exercise to test your ingenuity: Take six sharp pins or tacks and puzzle out how to stick them into six of the black dots, so that no two pins are on the same given line, in any direction, vertical, horizontal, or diagonal.

eAnBScTe

Can you decipher the virtuous meaning of this cryptic motto?

Answer: Abstinence (ABST in ence).

How to Become a Poster Painter



THIS outdoor poster painter was ordered to reproduce, double size, on the side wall of a building, the picture of the crowing rooster shown above. The wall was composed of concrete blocks so the painter marked off blocks, half the actual size, in dotted lines on the picture to be copied and with these to guide him he had his picture finished in jig time. How quickly can you copy the picture on the wall?

Poetic Pamela Plucks a Flower

NO, that's not a zebra, running amuck in the Botanical Garden. The vandal is nature-loving Pamela, who is composing some verse and has borrowed a few flowers for inspiration. (Wait till she hears the verse the judge will recite to her.)

"A flower always has a face.
You'll see it, if you look closely.
*The eyes and **** are color spots.*
A mouth the center seems to be.
*Some flowers are *** with flashing reds.*
And haughtily their hues display.
While others somber in deep blue,
Shyly their faces turn away.
With a few flowers I can make
My dingy house burst into bloom,
*So I have picked this bright ********
To decorate my living-room."

The missing words in the above verses form a charade, the first two words uniting to form the third word. Can you supply the missing words?

Name the Animals

THE names of three fur-bearing animals are hidden below. Can you find them? First of all guess the names of the three pictured objects and then add to each one the adjoining letter. You may find it necessary to rearrange the letters to figure out the name of one of the three animals.

The Juvenile Corner

FOR THE MONEY YOU HAVE, I CAN GIVE YOU 8 PIES OR 11 CAKES, BUT NOT THE SAME NUMBER OF EACH
WHY?
BECAUSE A PIE COSTS 6¢ MORE THAN A CAKE.

THIS little mathematical poser is not for the grown-ups, although they probably will have as much fun solving it as the youngsters. The question is: "How much money has the little girl got?" Can you answer it?

A Puzzle in Word Fractions

GUESS the names of these objects and from each name take the portions indicated by the fraction. Add these word fragments together to get the name of a precious metal.

Amyn a Uter Drow Si Knoepe Ni Teje

THIS is not a foreign language, merely a lapse on the part of the printer in setting type for a well-known saying. Can you quote the saying?

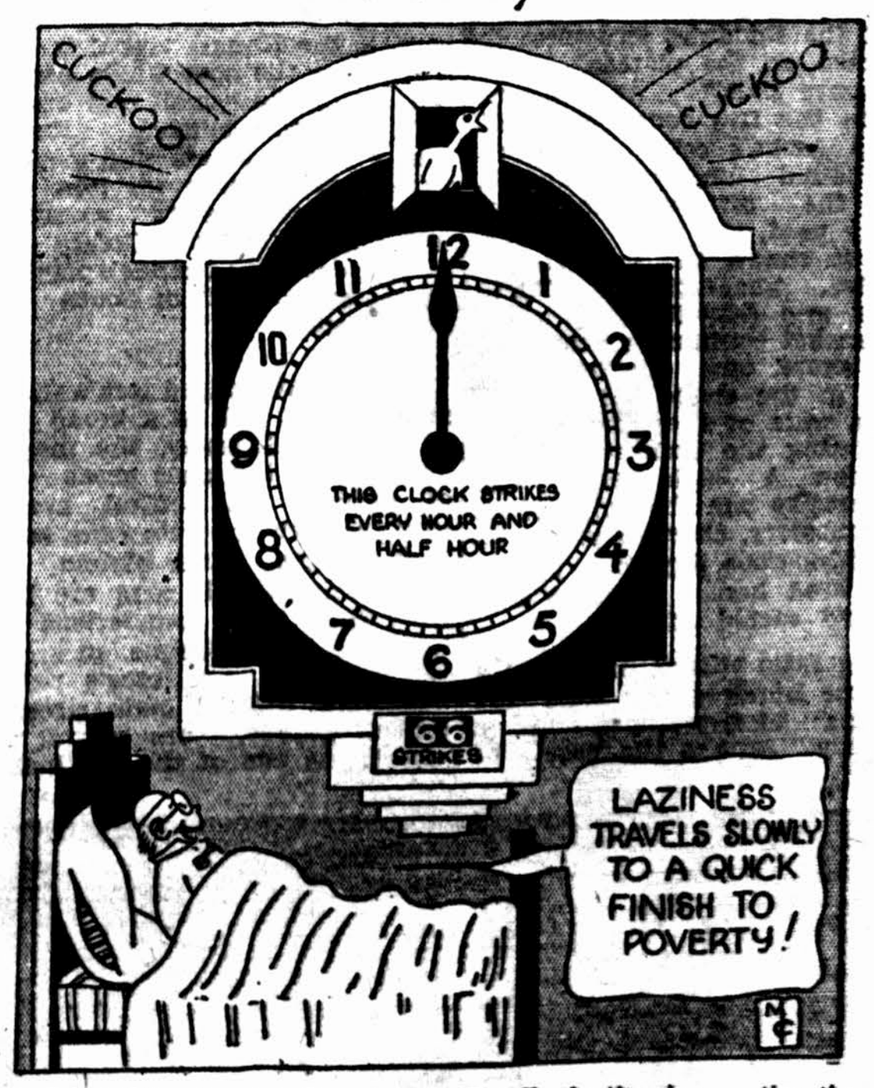
Answer: "Many a true word is spoken in jest."

Counting Sheep

THE weather showed signs of an oncoming hurricane, and a farmer became worried about getting his sheep into shelter. He remembered that he had 395 sheep distributed over three fields, so that there were 20 more in the second field than in the first, and 25 more in the third than there were in the second, but he could not remember the exact number of sheep in each field. This was important for checking, after the sheep had been brought in. Can you tell?

Answer: First field, 110; second, 130; third, 155.

What's the Time by This Clock?


CUCKOO
CUCKOO
THIS CLOCK STRIKES EVERY HOUR AND HALF HOUR
66 STRIKES
LAZINESS TRAVELS SLOWLY TO A QUICK FINISH TO POVERTY!

CHOP CHOP is a peculiar person. He tells the time by counting the number of strikes on the cuckoo clock. The clock, also, is peculiar. It has only one hand. The hour hand is missing.

Now this clock strikes every hour and every half hour and also registers on the indicator the total number of strikes it has made, counting from the time it was last set.

Just before Chop Chop climbed into bed last night he wound up the clock as usual. And now it is next morning. Chop Chop just awoke hearing the clock chirp "Cuckoo, Cuckoo," several times. Exactly how many chirps there were Chop Chop hadn't been awake long enough to count. But when he looked at the indicator he saw that there had been a total of 66 strikes since he wound up the clock last night.

What time did he wind up the clock last night and what time was it when he awoke this morning?

(For Solutions See Page 39)

A Story Of Taxila

(Continued from Page 3)

Chandragupta Maurya proclaimed himself master of the Punjab. Within a quarter of a century of Chandragupta's victories, Asoka, son of Bindusara Maurya, was Viceroy of Taxila. From Viceroy to Emperor, for nearly sixty years Asoka the Great held sway over Taxila. Half a century later the Bactrians were in power—Taxila changed hands. Then came the Scythians and the Parthians; the city of Sirkap was founded. During the long and presperous reign of Azes I and under the kingship of the Parthian Gondophares who was famous, too, in the western world, Taxila was the seat of an Empire. After the Parthians, the Kushans ruled, in whose time Fa-hien visited Taxila. From now Taxila's days were numbered. Hordes of White Huns passed through the city in the fifth century of the Christian era and in their wake they left but little more than what Taxila is to-day—mere crumbling walls of ruined cities.

Buddhist Relics

More remembered, perhaps, are the pillar edicts of Asoka than the 'stupas' erected at his instance. This righteous king?Dharmaraja was an epithet often applied to Asoka—had monumental mounds constructed to the memory of the Buddha, 'the Dharmaraja', and to commemorate spots sacred to Buddhism. The most imposing of the 'stupas' in Taxila is the Dharmarajika built of rubble masonry with thick walls supporting it; around the base is a wide procession path along which the faithful "processed", in some cases, one hundred and eight times. The Great Stupa, according to Sir John Marshall, was the first of the Buddhist structures to be erected on the plateau above the "Tamra Nala." At various times in the five centuries that followed Asoka's reign, the stupa was repaired and reconstructed, and in the different kinds of masonry used, say the archaeologists, is shewn the methods of successive generations. Three hundred and fifty-five gold coins and a casket containing gems like rubies, agate, onyx, jasper, and jacinth in the shape of animals or birds were of the interesting finds during the excavations of this stupa. A little below the Dharmarajika are the ruins of a vast monastery, showing that in the prosperous days of Taxila, monks lived here, close to this great and sacred edifice.

Past a little village, on top of a hill three hundred feet high are the ruins of five stupas and a monastery. Around the base of the central stupa headless images of the Buddha, eight feet high, sadly rise out of the stone. In a group of images near one entrance to the monastery is the representation of the Buddha in meditation; the quiet, beautiful face of this image, the attitude of the attendant figures, the delicate lines and workmanship, altogether inspire peace, prayer, and calm. The vast hall of the monastery, its refectory, its kitchen, the reservoir for water, the cells for the monks, reveal some ways of living of the Buddhists who came to pray in this secluded spot surrounded by the hills of the Hathial. From Jaulian these pilgrims must have endlessly gazed at the great city far away in the valley below; for, even to-day, the ruins, the surrounding stupas and monasteries, present a sad yet picturesque prospect from the roofless walls of Jaulian's ruins, the "most impressive monuments of their kind in Northern India."

Kunala Stupa

A winding road down hill and then through a valley leads on to Mohra Moradu—l.c. monastery and stupa of times earlier to those of Jaulian, and more imposing with their beautiful effigies of the Buddha in superhuman size, and the many other images that are masterpieces of those artists who modelled so well the delicate lines of the swish of robes, the folds of drapery, and of limbs that seem so true and life-like. Mohra Moradu and all the treasures it contains are apt relics of the work of gifted artists that lived when Taxila throbbed with life.

Far away at the foot of a hill, nestling amidst rocks and shrubbery, is the Kunala stupa; it was erected on the spot where Asoka's son, he of the "small and beautiful" eyes, was blinded. Kunala was a victim of his step-mother's unreciprocated love for him and her intrigues; a story so similar to "Phaedra" of the Greeks and to "Phaedre" of Rachine's play, and to "Sarangadhara" of South Indian drama.

An immense ruined fort wall and skirting this wall is a broad road to a great gateway, the massive entrance to the once great city of Sirkap. A central avenue, straight from the gate runs, seemingly, to the hills beyond. To either side of this road are little more than the foundations of houses, a Hindu temple, an apsidal temple, and the king's palace. Branching off the main street, or central avenue, are several side streets: at one of the turnings a small circular pillar indicates (so one is told) that carts were in use and that this corner-stone protected the wall of the house against damage from vehicles—Sirkap is strikingly a vast and well-planned city. A great capital in Taxila's history, Sirkap contained most of the antiquities that surprisingly illustrate the manner of living in days gone by. Toys, great stone jars, goblets, a bronze incence burner, a bronze lamp, a bedstead, stone bowls, iron vessels, horses' bridles, gold and silver jewellery, ink pots and pens, ornamental bells, pins, finger rings, and thousand of coins; such are a few of the articles that made up Taxila's daily life under the Scythian and Parthian kings.

Emblem Of Double-headed Eagle

The palace is said to resemble in construction an ancient palace in Assyria. The Hindu temple has at its base a double-headed eagle perched above a niche. This motif is very significant and "one may well believe that it was the Scythians who introduced it at Taxila. From the Scythians, probably, it was adopted into the Imperial Arms of Russia and Germany, and from Taxila it found its way to Vijayanagar and Ceylon,..."; and the question that comes uppermost in the mind is: did Vijagyanagar's emblem result in the double-headed bird that is the emblem of the Mysore State? From ancient Taxila to modern Mysore—a link between two ages!

Founded by the Kushans, the latest known of the cities of Taxila, Sirsukh, successor to Sirkap, is interesting from the point of view of fortification. It reveals improvement in the construction of the bastions and "whether these new features were the outcome of developments in military engineering in India itself,..." is a problem that has yet to be solved by archaeologists.

Philostratus describes a temple which he visited in Taxila in the time of the Parthians; from his words archaeologists conclude that in all probability this is the ruined temple discovered at Jandial. The walls and pillars are still some of the best remains in Taxila; here, it is almost conclusively believed, fire-worship took place. Taxila is interesting: fire-worship, double-headed eagles, Buddhist monasteries and, in time a mosque may perhaps be found in the vast valleys—verily, a city of all religions and creeds.

A mile or so away from the temple of Jandial, nearly half a mile from the modern museum is Bhir Mound—Stop! for thy tread is on an empire's dust" .....

Bhir Mound

Bhir Mound is the earliest of the three cities of Taxila. The excavations reveal the different cities that stood on this very site: city of the seventh century, city of the pre-Mauryan age, city of the Mauryans—for a thousand years different cities stood on this site. It was among the buried relics of Bhir's cities that a fragment of vase with the head of Alexander the Great, wearing the lion's mask, was unearthed; coins, two tetradrachms of Alexander, were found, too, near this spot. Irregular in its outlay, mere rubble walls, and mud walls—just like a plan in relief, Bhir lies razed to the ground in the hollow near the village of Bhir Dargahi. Obvious it is from the ruins that even in the earliest of Bhir's cities there were streets and dwelling houses.

A headless statue of the Buddha.

Only a lone frontier watchman wanders about these streets today; while like the sentences, paragraphs and pages of an engrossing but as yet incomplete epic these treasures found in Bhir, Sirkap, Sirsukh, Jaulian, in fine, in Taxila's ruins, lie side by side in Taxila's modern museum.

For some eight centuries of time, from the period of Asoka Taxila was a stronghold of the Buddhists; a haven where they taught, meditated and prayed; and a haven where sculptors and sculptor-monks infused their Buddhas and Boddhisatvas with the intensity of calm and of concentration that is the very essence of their faith.

Under the Persians, the Greeks, the Scythians, the Parthians, and the Mauryas, cities rose and fell in the sites of Taxila to-day. Both relics and treasures of a thousand years and more tell their own story in the museum, while the hills and dales of the Haro Valley—those that have been excavated resemble relief maps. These tell a greater story, they are laments, as it were,—in rubble masonry of cut stone—of lost cities, of the Taxila of bygone days.

Where is that Taxila? The Takshasila that is spoken of in the Hindu epics, where Bharata, son of Kaikeyi, wandered. The 'Takshasila' of the "Sea of Stories", "the Kathasaritsagara". "The Takshasila" that Panini defines when referring to anyone whose ancestors belonged to Taxila. The 'Takshasila' of Buddhist literature, of the 'Divyadana,' where Bindusara the king left behind him Asoka as Viceroy. The city of the blinding this Asoka's son; the city where, as Yuan-Chawang writes, "The blind came here to pray, and many had their prayers answered by restoration." The Taxila from where Heliodorus came to Besnagar as an envoy, and did not forget to inscribe on a pillar that he hailed from Taxila. They are gone, these 'Takshasilas.' Only a mine of unknown treasures remains that, unearthed, could tell of Indian life long before the present era and after.

Look down on desolate Taxila and its ruins to-day, and they reflect a serenity evolved out of experience that can claim to have felt centuries of human life and struggle. Once a seat of culture and learning; capital of many a kingdom; prey to hordes of invaders; fallen victim of the White Huns; a victim of Time the "destroyer of the living and beautifier of the dead!", the face of Taxila bears that very peaceful expression so characteristic of the images of the Buddha that had lain buried in this very land, girdled by the hills of the Hathial Range.

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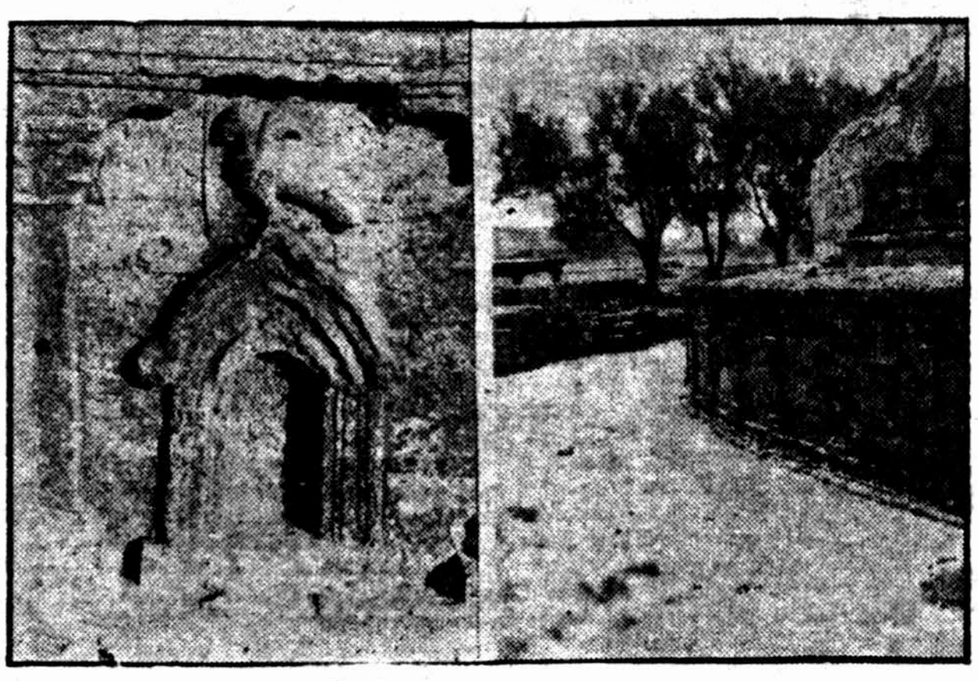


(Left) Double-headed eagle above the niche in a temple at Sirkap. (Right) Dharmarajika Stupa "procession path".

WHY EIRE REFUSES TO ABANDON NEUTRALITY

(Continued From Page 2)

that in view of the considerations already mentioned Eire could give but one reply.

He said that as the United States was itself concerned with keeping out of the war he was convinced it could not at the same time ask Ireland to take a step which would bring Ireland into the war.

When Eire Would Fight

Asked about the proposal in the Canadian Parliament that Ireland should lease ports and air bases to Canada, instead of to Britain, he replied: "Canada is a belligerent, just as England is. No arrangement of that kind would make our action other than an act of war exposing us to immediate attack".

The interviewer remarked that Britain seemed to be anxious recently lest Germany invade Eire and asked whether Ireland could defend herself if attacked.

"I do not think that Britain need have any anxiety on that score," replied Mr. De Valera. We have pledged ourselves not to allow our territory to be used as a base for attack. We have at present a stronger defensive force than ever existed in this island before, and we are constantly strengthening it.

"With the added equipment we are trying to get, we could make this island at least as difficult a proposition to invade as Britain is, and it is not our fault if our equipment is not far more complete. We were getting special equipment from Czecho-Slovakia and from Sweden before the war. We endeavoured also to secure arms from Britain and the United States.

"Our purpose is to buy arms and secure full equipment for a force of a quarter of a million men. In any case, we could always if need be, look for aid."

WHEN EIRE WOULD FIGHT.

Asked in what circumstances Ireland would relinquish neutrality, Mr. De Valera replied, "If attacked we are at war with whomsoever attacks us."

Further questions indicated that Eire would not enter the war in any other circumstances.

"Would you abandon neutrality if the British agreed to end partition and let the Six Counties unite with the rest of Ireland?" asked the interviewer.

"That is to ask shall we barter our right to freedom in order to secure our right to unity," replied Mr. De Valera. " The Irish nation is entitled to both these rights and ought not to be asked to sacrifice one to secure the other. We are entitled to freedom as well as to unity, and there is no more important matter in which that freedom can be exercised than in the choice of peace and war.

"To suggest that the undoing of partition might be made dependent on our going into the war is to fail to understand our whole problem. The people of a reunited Ireland must be left completely free to make whatever choice they consider best. To take from them the right to make the choice would in fact be to deprive them of what is most precious in liberty."

Finally, Mr. De Valera said that it was quite untrue to say that German submarines ever got fuel and provisions in Irish ports. He also denied that large numbers of Germans were active in Ireland. There were altogether some 300 Germans in Ireland, one-half of them refugees and the remainder nearly all of long residence.

"Has the British Government ever complained to you of unneutral conduct or of permitting enemy activities in Ireland? asked the interviewer. "Never," replied Mr. De Valera.—British United Press.

THESE CLEVER HUSBANDS

(Continued From Page 8)

that I have spoiled the brat impossibly, and like mother like son etc., and if I can't keep my offspring quiet, I can just jolly clear out, never mind where to,—the powers that be must rest in peace!

Mamma To Blame For Everything

Again I am told that children must not be repressed, that they must be given full powers of expression. For example if they want to sing while others wish to sleep, (after perhaps a hard day's work) the people who are sleeping are idiots and trying to sleep at the wrong time of the day. Or again, children should be allowed to wear what they please and thus gain independence of thought and action. I suppose it must make a child feel dashed independent to know that he can tear his best coat, and that Pappa will scold Mamma! Though why Mamma should be to blame for the tearing of the coat when she tried to prevent its being worn, remains a mystery.—Obviously she has no way with children.

Children are in fact never to blame for anything, it is the grown ups who are wrong and a child can always be persuaded to do anything, by a person of normal intelligence. Why methods of persuasion fail when bed time and a game of marbles clash has not yet been explained, neither has been elucidated the phenomenon of Pappa, contrary to all pet theories, admonishing his sons in truly Victorian style on the subject of drawing on a law brief!

That old adage "children should be seen and not heard" is most gloriously reversed in our family.

Our children can be heard from the gate, fully five minutes brisk walk before a glimpse can be had of them, which no doubt is as it should be. Let us hope however, that certain gentlemen of the old school when they pass our house and hear these militant sounds from within, do not entertain suspicions that we are rearing a young Hitler or a Mussolini in our midst.

Problems Of Diet

Finally on the question of diet we are told by fathers to "make the meals attractive" and the little angel will eat anything To bear out this truth, father betakes himself to the kitchen where after using and burning every available saucepan and laying bare the cupboard of a whole week's supplies, he proudly leads the way to the table bearing a dish never prepared before or since,—a true product of Man's fertile imagination. We are told that "this is the way to cook" and "you just see how the children will enjoy it." When we reply "sotto voce" that it would be a pity if they didn't after using up so much food and energy. we learn that all troubles past and present are due to our bad management, and "what do we do with all the Money?"—Well it's obvious where the last consignment went to! But surely epicurious was sleeping, for each one in turn finds fault with father's creation,—potatoes not cooked, too much salt, a distinct taste burning not in the least resembling caramel, fish like leather, and learns that there was no fish at all. Finally as a suitable epilogue to this memorable meal, father resorts to the time honoured method of persuasion by non-Satyagrahic means. and sends his off-spring flying to their best, while mother does penance to an over-flowing plate—an unseen sword of Damocles hanging o'er her head the while.

THE LIBERATION OF ABYSSINIA

(Continued from Page 1)

sing shortage of oil and petrol. And, thanks to the R.A.F., these stocks are being daily reduced by the bombing of aerodromes. Judging by the increase of British air activity in this area we may even expect larger operations in the future, in preparation for a land attack.

The Italian Empire in North Africa is about the size of Germany and France together. Its frontiers are correspondingly extended. To defend them, Italy has at most 250,000 white and colonial troops. Now that they are cut off from all supplies, these troops can be counted, for all intents and purposes, as dead men—they are doomed to starve. They are living in a beleaguered fortress. Early in the war, by attacking in Sudan and occupying British Somaliland they tried to purchase a short lease of life. Since then they have ceased to make even a show of offensive spirit.

Modern Events

Against three battalions of infantry and the few hundred men of the Camel Corps, which formed the defence of British Somaliland, the Italians had to employ five times that strength. Since the second week in August they have not ventured to attack in any strength at any point along the whole Abyssinian frontier. Just as in the World War the Italians were driven by Arab and Senussi rebels from the whole interior of Libya and could only maintain themselves along the coast, so, too, in Abyssinia they can only hold on to frontier posts and places in the interior which lie on roads they themselves have built or repaired. To repeat what the Abyssinians have long been saying, they rule the country by day, but not by night. Native resistance is growing daily, not only resistance by the former Amharic rulers, but also by the Gallas, Danakil, Somal and negro tribes in the south and west of the country. Larger and larger Italian forces are being enticed into the interior and destroyed. This "enemy within" is also going ca'canny. They work by not working. This year, to avoid requisitioning, the Ethiopians have only grown what was strictly necessary for their own requirements.

The British Offensive

Once the British, with no threat in their rear, can launch an attack, as well-prepared as the Napier Expedition of 1867, against the borders of Eritrea, Somaliland or Western and Southern Abyssinia, the whole Italian edifice of an African Empire will collapse like a house of cards. Abyssinia has no commissariat (for Europeans); there is a single small-arms ammunition factory dating from the time of Menelik; there is no artillery arsenal and not a single oil-well for the air force.

To all this must be added the psychological factor. Beleaguered troops are not in good heart, even where there is a hope of relief. In Ayssinia there is no such hope. The soldiers of a beleaguered fortress may be prepared to hold out, if their comrades elsewhere are victorious. After the defeat of those comrades in Greece the rout in Albania and the retreat from the Western desert, Mussolini's white troops in Abyssinia will show no such steadfastness. The coloured regiments, loth to risk their lives in a lost cause, are already deserting. Great Britain's second war against Abyssinia, wherever it may open, will set the Italians running. A few Blackshirt battalions may prefer death to dishonour, as in Albania, but the bulk of the troops will offer scant resistance.

The empire in North Africa, created by Benito (the blessed) has proved a curse instead of a blessing. Its fate is sealed.

SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLES

NAME THE ANIMALS: Money, monkey; tire, tiger; easel, weasel.

Luncheon Cryptogram: "To the girl with the red hat: The good-looking boy who serves the java and hot chocolate would like to make a date with you for next Sunday afternoon. Call up Teacup 6969 after six and ask for Jim."

Captain Kidd Problem: By saying "Pegleg Mike told about himself and me," the third pirate identifies the first pirate as Pegleg Mike and himself as One-Eye Joe. Both are exonerated. The fourth pirate mentions Tom Hook-Arm and Yellow Pete. Therefore, by elimination, the fourth pirate is Slasher Harry. Slasher says he's exonerated by Tom Hook-Arm, who's "telling the truth; it couldn't have been me." That identifies the second pirate as Tom Hook-Arm. Therefore, the fifth pirate is Yellow Pete, the guard. Tom Hook-Arm, who was sick, must have been the boat steerer who was knocked out by the last traffic on the island. That exonerates him, leaving Yellow Pete as the only man who has not been exonerated. So Yellow Pete hit the dust.

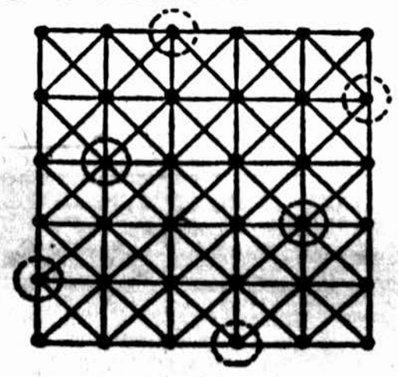
Poetic Pamela: Nose, Gay, Aosegay.

Completing the Words: Dentistry, Ideal, Indenture, Condenser, Accident, Precedent, Overladen.

Word Fractions: PLank, coAT, INsect, UMbrella. The name of the metal is PLATINUM.

The Money Problem: It is evident that the amount of money the little girl has is divisible by 8 and 11. Therefore, it is a multiple of 88. We have only to try amounts of money in multiples of 88, such as 88 cents, $1.76, $2.64 to discover that $1.76 is the only amount that would allow a difference of 6 cents in the price of a pie and a cake.

Clock Puzzle: If the clock made 66 strikes he went to bed just before midnight and awoke at 9 next morning.



6—PIN BUZZLE SOLUTION

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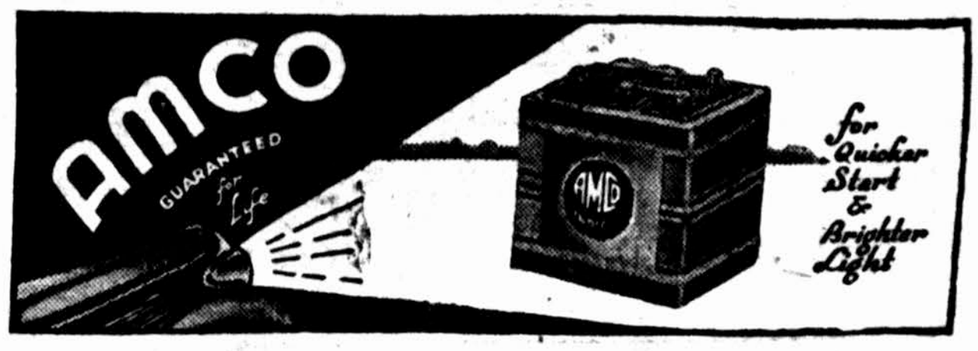
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION



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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

THE doctor was examining a young man who was proposing to insure his life. The medical man happened to know something of the applicant's family history.

"Any insanity in the family?" he asked.

"No, sir."

"Wait a moment, though. Isn't there an uncle of yours who had to go to the asylum because of his delusions?"

The young man laughed. "Oh, 'im, sir. You don't want to take no notice of 'im. 'E's off 'is nut."

* * * *

A SCOT living in London called at a cat's-meat shop one morning, gave his address, and asked that a pennyworth be left there in the afternoon.

Some time later the vendor was surprised when the man rushed in and told him to cancel the order.

"What's the matter?" inquired the butcher, "Is your cat dead?"

"No, no, no," puffed the man, "he's caught a mouse."

* * * *

THREE tradesmen named Smith had shops next door to each other. The local sign-writer painted the name "Smith" over the shop windows on the left and right, and then approached the centre shop owner. Would he like his name up, too?

"No," said the middle Smith. Just paint the words "Main Entrance' over my door."

* * * *

THE long-handicap golfer had entered for the mixed foursomes, but at the last moment his partner sent a message to say she could not play.

The man, anxious for a game, went to the secretary and blurted. "I, say, can you introduce me to a woman—preferably a bad one?"

* * * *

THE sergeant-major was taking the recruits' parade.

"Fasten that tunic button, you," he bellowed. "None of that strip-tease stuff here."

BILL kept hens. One night he had two stolen. The next night he stayed up in the hen shed with his friend Joe to wait for the thieves. After they had been waiting a short time a storm blew up and the shed started swaying in the breeze.

After an hour's waiting Joe, fed up, announced that he was going home, saying: "They'll not come to-night, Bill."

He stepped out of the shed and found himself on a motor-lorry moving slowly along a country lane.

They were taking the shed, too.

* * * *

A MAN who had a slight motoring accident, which necessitated the application of sticking-plaster to his nose, was called upon to interview the local inspector of taxes.

"Had an accident to your nose?" the latter asked, sympathetically.

"No" said the taxpayer, "I've been paying through it for so long that it has given way under the strain."

TRAVELLER, "What's the use of having a timetable if your trains don't run by it."

Porter "We couldn't tell they was runnin' late if we didn't have a timetable."

* * * *

JUDGE: Did you steal this Persian rug, my man?—Yes or no!

Prisoner: No, me lud, I did not steal it. The lady gave me the rug and said "Beat it," so I did so.

* * * *

MANAGER (pointing to cigarette butt on the floor): "Smith, is this yours?"

Smith (pleasantly): "Not at all, sir. You saw it first."

* * * *

"HOSKINS, the cook advises me that you were badly intoxicated last night and that you were trying to roll a barrel out of the basement. Can this be true?"

"Yes, sir."

"And where was I during this time?"

"In the barrel, sir."

SHE was making her first visit to her future in-laws and was pressed to take a drink of some sort. She persisted in saying that she had never tasted alcohol in her life, and all went well until someone pressed her to a glass of whisky.

She sipped it approvingly and then exclaimed thoughtlessly: "Ah! Real Irish!"

* * * *

"SOME people are funny," mused the man in the bar. "I know a man who hadn't kissed his wife for ten years. Then he goes and hits a fellow who did."

* * * *

FELLOW workers were presenting M'Tavish with an expensive penknife on his leaving the works to go to another job.

"Well, Sandy", said the foreman, "we mustna' let this wee knife cut our friendship, so just gie me a halfpenny for it".

"I'm sorry", said M'Tavish, after a moment's searching. "I havena' a halfpenny, but I'll gie ye a penny and ye can gie me anither knife".

Our Humorist At Large

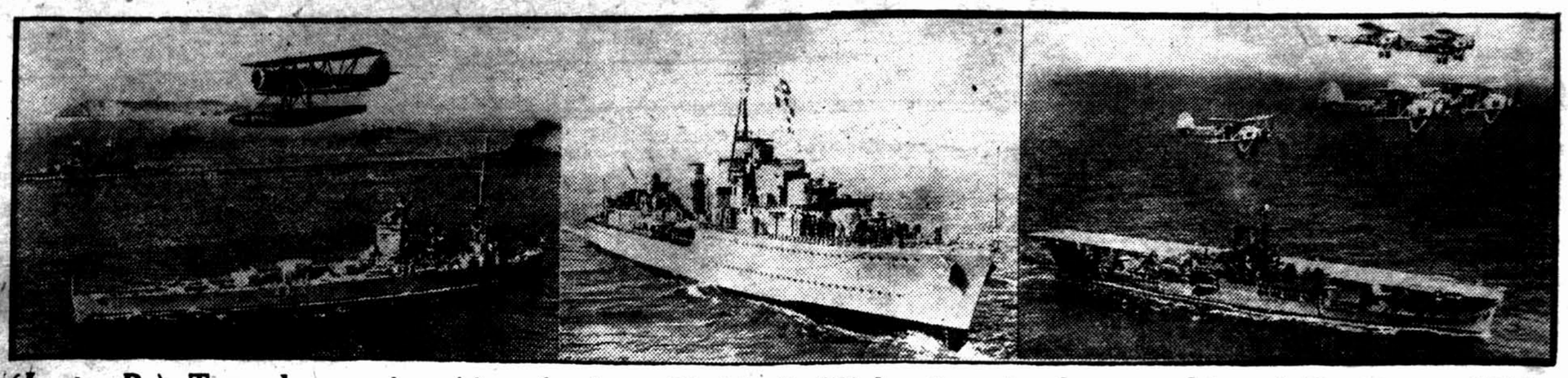
Club member: "Yes, he's resigned from Whitehall. Said he suffered from insomnia and it interfered with his job."

"Two thousand years old! You can't kid me that. Why it ain't passed 1940 yet."

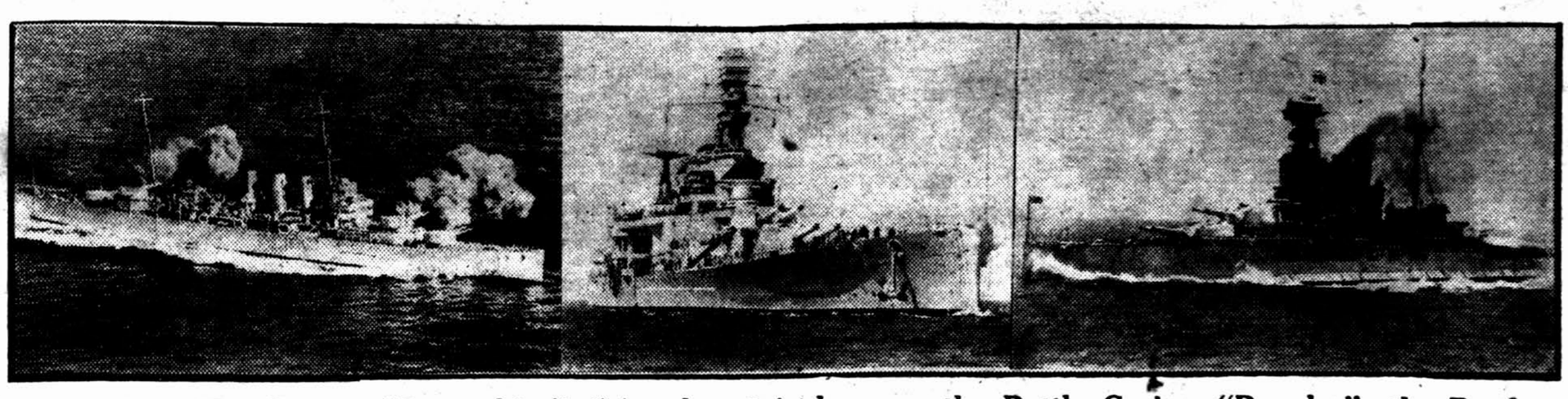
First Tramp: "No! I never trust women. They're nothing else but gold diggers."

A group-photo taken on the occasion of the annual gathering of the Vishwa Brahmin Samaj of Sholapur.

Britain's Armed Might

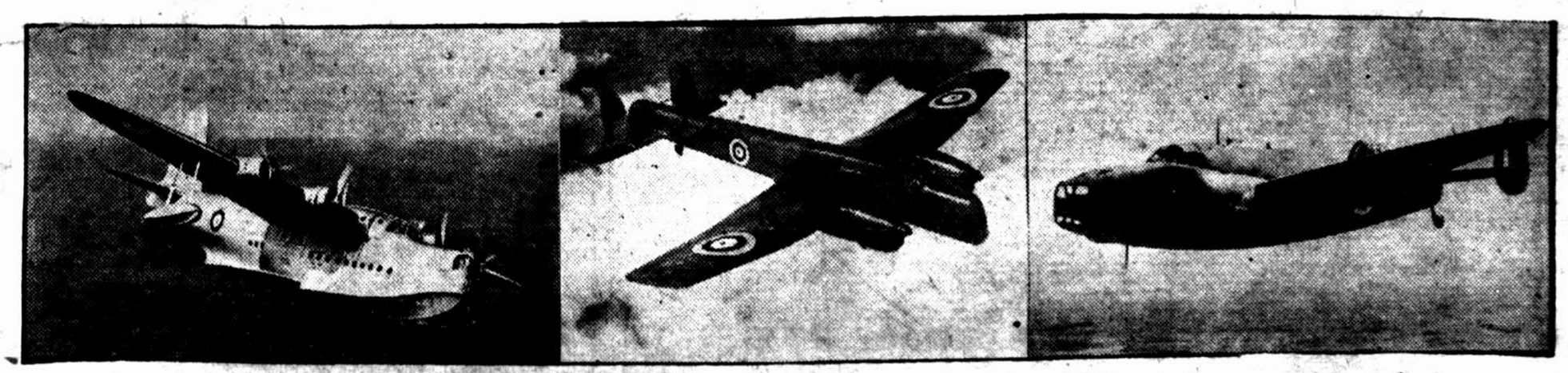


(L. to R.) Torpedo-carrying Aircraft above H. M. S. "Nelson" and other warships; A Destroyer of Tribal Class; Aeroplanes flying above the Aircraft Carrier "Ark Royal".



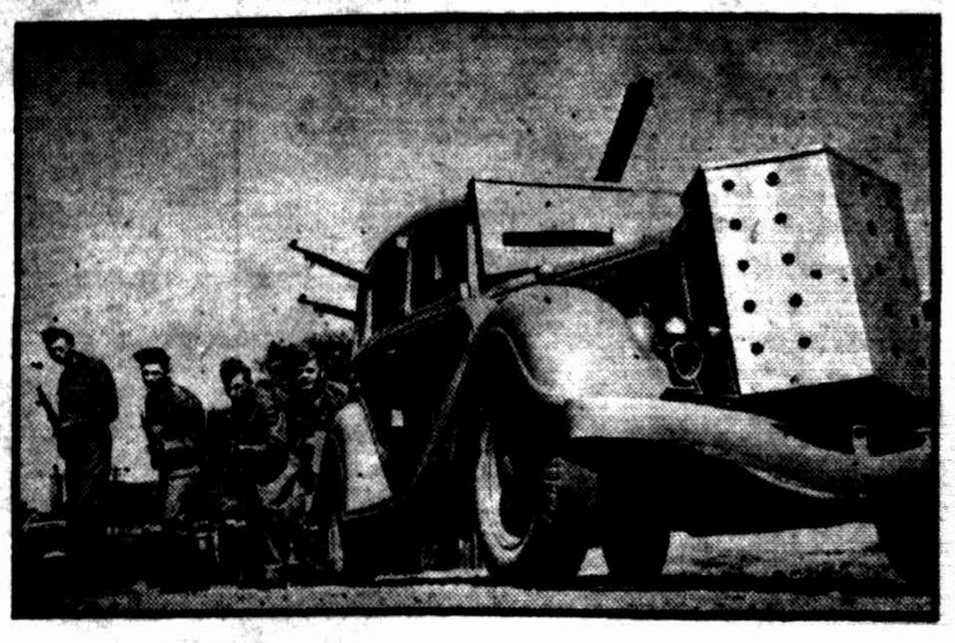
(L. to R.) The Cruiser "Devonshire" firing her 8 inch guns; the Battle Cruiser "Repulse"; the Battleship "Queen Elizabeth" at speed.

(L. to R.) Wellington Bombers; Spitfire Fighters in Formation; Skua Aircraft of the Fleet Air-Arm.



(L. to R.) A Sunderland Flying Boat; Whitely Bomber; Hudson Bomb Reconnaissance Aircraft.

A Cruiser Tank at Speed.



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